

Message of Hope

Easter comes again to remind us of the grounds of our hope and the reasons for the faith we have. Spring brings new life after winter, and Easter brings the message of hope in new life after death; "Because I live, ye shall live also."

Peter Marshall

Chaplain, United States Senate

What the UNION LABEL means to ELECTRICAL WORKERS

It means higher wages, shorter hours,
a better standard of living. It means
the ability to buy more things for a
better, fuller life.

It means Electrical Workers should
buy Union Label with every cent they
spend. Get the Union Label habit.

DON'T LEAVE IT TO OTHERS!

*Buy Right-
Buy Union!*



The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS*

Volume XLVII

April, 1948

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This Month

THIS MONTH sees important developments in the campaign of Labor's League for Political Education. . . . President Tracy discusses these developments in this issue. . . . J. Walter Collins, for 36 years manager of the Chicago Chapter, N.E.C.A., sees employe relations as a challenge to many segments of industry; his thoughtful article on this subject appears in these pages. Collins, a native of Chicago, last year won the McGraw award for research in industry. . . . The part that electricity and electronics play in the proceedings of the United Nations is the topic of another article. . . . Alert locals will be interested in se-

curing a copy of "Curriculum, Apprentice Training Program for Inside Wiremen," approved by the International Office; details of the offer appear on page 21. . . . The Questions and Answers department has clicked with readers; read some of the submitted questions and answers, page 13. . . . The annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, showing income exceeded disbursements by \$2,260,373.13, appears on page 24. . . . "With the Ladies" discusses a subject of perennial interest to what is sometimes called the weaker sex. The subject matter, of course, is hats.

★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

D. W. TRACY
International President
1200 15th St., N. W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

J. SCOTT MILNE
International Secretary
1200 15th St., N. W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

W. A. HOGAN
International Treasurer
647 South Sixth Ave.,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District.....JOHN RAYMOND
204 Rose Bldg., 744 Ouellette Ave.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada

Second District.....JOHN J. REGAN
Room 239, Park Square Bldg., Boston 16, Mass.

Third District.....JOSEPH W. LIGGETT
32 Eagle St., Albany 1, N. Y.

Fourth District.....GORDON M. FREEMAN
Room 1001, 18 E. 4th St.,
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Fifth District.....G. X. BARKER
415 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Sixth District.....M. J. BOYLE
1421 Civic Opera Bldg., 20 N. Wacker Drive,
Chicago 6, Ill.

Seventh District.....W. L. INGRAM
1201 Jones St., Room 117, Fort Worth 2, Texas

Eighth District.....WALLACE C. WRIGHT
Pocatello Electric Bldg., 252 North Main,
P. O. Box 430, Pocatello, Idaho

Ninth District.....OSCAR HARBAK
910 Central Tower, San Francisco 3, Calif.

Tenth District.....J. J. DUFFY
330 South Wells St., Room 600, Chicago 6, Ill.

Eleventh District.....FRANK W. JACOBS
4249 Gibson Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.

Twelfth District.....W. B. PETTY
1423 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.,
Chattanooga 2, Tenn.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHARLES M. PAULSEN, *Chairman*
4937 Cuyler Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.

First District.....LOUIS P. MARCIANTE
119 Morningside Drive, Trenton 8, N. J.

Second District.....CHARLES E. CAFFEY
21 Sanford St., Springfield 3, Mass.

Third District.....OLIVER MYERS
912 Adams St., Toledo 2, Ohio

Fourth District.....CARL G. SCHOLTZ
1222 St. Paul St., Baltimore 2, Md.

Fifth District.....H. H. BROACH
130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Sixth District.....C. R. CARLE
526 Dalzell St., Shreveport, La.

Seventh District.....CHARLES J. FOEHN
3478 19th St., San Francisco 10, Calif.

Eighth District.....KEITH COCKBURN
83 Home St., Stratford, Ont., Canada

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Executive Council Meeting

Minutes of First Quarterly Meeting of the International Executive Council, Beginning February 16, 1948 in Miami, Florida

All Council members were present.

Minutes of the last Council meeting were approved. Between meetings the Council adopted, by correspondence, a resolution to authorize the sale of certain securities bought in the Brotherhood's name. Therefore, Council action was necessary to dispose of these. The Council now confirmed such action for the record.

The Auditor's regular reports were studied and filed.

International Secretary Milne wrote the Council recommending that Anna C. Connor be placed on the retirement list. She has been one of our office employees for over 28 years. The Council granted her request—effective March 1, 1948—in accord with Article III, Section 11 (2nd paragraph) of our Constitution.

Financial Appeals

The Council considered an appeal for financial assistance from the American Communications Association, CIO. This CIO Union went on strike last January against four radio, cable and telegraph companies. The Council was surprised to receive such an appeal from an organization dual and hostile to our own—and encroaching upon our jurisdiction.

The Council has every sympathy for men and women on strike. But because of the circumstances in this case and the heavy demands on the Brotherhood's finances the Council did not feel justified in granting the above appeal.

International President Tracy conveyed a request to the Council from the Free Trade Union Committee for \$10,000 to aid the free and democratic labor unions of Europe. The Council took note of the Brotherhood's increasingly heavy obligations, the increased per capita tax of the AFL, the increased cost of our operations and the heavy expense created by the Taft-Hartley law. In view of all this the Council felt it could not honestly justify granting the request. Besides, the Council believes such aid should come from the AFL itself.

No Notice of Payments Due

Charles E. Buttner has a withdrawal card from Local Union 28, Baltimore. He made his payments direct to the International Office. He was dropped entirely from membership last January when he made no payment for more than six months. He now protests to this Council that he received no notice of the payments due.

The Council finds that Buttner also let his payments lapse in 1934 and again in 1944. Both times he paid the reinstatement fee and started over again.

Besides, our law makes it plain that no notice of payments is required. Buttner's request is denied.

Case of Damase Lacroix

This case was considered during our last Council meeting. Lacroix wanted his continuous standing restored. He was dropped from membership in Local Union 561, Montreal, for non-payment. He believed his dues would be carried (paid) by the Local during his illness in 1946. The Council referred the case to Council Member Cockburn for inquiry before final disposition.

The Local's bylaws provide that when a member is ill his dues may be advanced by the Local Union upon recommendation of its Executive Board. Lacroix's illness was reported to the Local Union but the Board made no recommendation for a three month period and Lacroix lost his standing.

Our last Council minutes stated: "But the Financial Secretary neglected to make out the official receipts." However, Council Member Cockburn found the Financial Secretary could not be blamed entirely in this case because the Local's Board had made no recommendation over a three month period. Cockburn reports that the Local Union has recently adopted a better method for handling such cases.

The fact still remains that Lacroix did not protect himself by asking for or insisting upon getting his receipts. (We continue to urge members to get their official receipts.) Because of this, and because of our plain law, the Executive Council does not feel it can treat this case any different from others. Lacroix's request is denied.

Case of Bert M. Short

He belongs to Local Union 574, Bremerton, Washington. He was reinitiated in 1923 and would be eligible for pension in May 1948 when he reaches 65 years of age. However, our records show he lost his continuous standing in 1934. The records also show he often waited until almost the last minute to pay his dues.

Much correspondence has passed between the Local Union and the International Office about Short's arrearage. The Executive Council had all the records before it, including the official carbon duplicate and triplicate dues receipts. The duplicate (pink) is sent the International. The triplicate (white) is retained by the Local.

We find certain erasures and changes were made in the duplicate receipt (285730). The duplicate also shows that Short paid a \$3 reinstatement fee November 6, 1934. Our records of cash receipts also

show this fee was paid. However, the triplicate receipt fails to show this. This triplicate, when held to the light, also clearly shows certain erasures. Therefore, the request to restore this member's continuous standing is denied.

Appeal of Local 340, Sacramento

A dispute of long standing existed between Local Unions 180 of Vallejo and 340 of Sacramento (both in California) as to which had jurisdiction over the Eastern portion of Solano County. Vice President Harbak found that during the last war Local 180 had patrolled and performed most of the work in the disputed area.

Harbak also found that when Local 180's bylaws were revised in 1943, our former International President approved of this Local having the disputed territory. In February 1947 former Vice President Milne decided that this Local should do certain jobs in the disputed area on a temporary basis. Harbak found that since then the Vallejo Local (180) has held the disputed area without official protest from the Sacramento Local (340).

Therefore, Vice President Harbak rendered a decision (Oct. 1, 1947) granting the disputed territory to the Vallejo Local. His decision says he found this necessary to eliminate the continued friction. The Sacramento Local then appealed to President Tracy, who sustained Harbak's decision. The Local now appeals to this Council.

Record Contains Contradictions

The record in this case contains several contradictions. The Executive Council has studied these with all claims and counter claims. The Sacramento Local (340) mainly claims the disputed area is "a natural trading area for Sacramento electrical contractors"—that the Sacramento Local "has established prevailing wages since 1921"—and that it did not protest certain work being done in the area by the Vallejo Local because any dispute over it would have been harmful to the war effort.

The Council finds that the Sacramento Local has not been seriously harmed, if at all—that benefits to the Brotherhood far exceed any loss this Local feels it has suffered—and that it was sound and proper to end this long standing controversy. The Executive Council denies the appeal.

Appeal of Local 933, Jackson, Mich.

A question arose over whether Local Union 876 of Grand Rapids—or Local 933 of Jackson (both of Michigan)—should do a certain part of the work on premises of the Goodyear Rubber plant at Jackson. Vice President Boyle decided (Oct. 8, 1947) in favor of the Jackson Local.

The Grand Rapids Local (876) then appealed to President Tracy. The President modified Boyle's decision. The Jackson Local (933) then asked the President for a review, challenging the accuracy of the evidence upon which he based his modification. The request was granted and the President then wrote that "After reviewing same I can find no justifi-

cation for changing my decision as of November 18, 1947."

The Jackson Local then appealed to this Council. The Council spent considerable time studying and discussing this case. The President's modification is sustained.

Another Bannon Appeal

Last June A. J. Bannon was defeated for re-election as Business Manager of Local Union 66, Houston, Texas. Before the election was held, a dispute arose over its conduct. President Tracy was called upon and rendered a decision in the dispute—before the election. After the election Bannon appealed to this Council from that decision.

At its September 1947 meeting, the Council was prevented from entertaining that appeal because Bannon had not filed it within the time required. Our Constitution provides that appeals, to be considered, must be taken within 30 days from date of the decision appealed from. (Article IV, Section 3, paragraph (2) and Article XXVII, Section 17).

Approximately 30 days after the Local Union election (but a few minutes within the required time) Bannon appealed to Vice President Ingram. This time he complained that the Election Committee (elected by the Local Union) was partial and unfair and he wanted the Local Union President to take over the ballots until they could be recounted by the Local Executive Board, not the Election Committee.

Detailed Analysis Made

Ingram denied the appeal. Bannon then appealed to the International President. The President made a detailed and lengthy analysis of each claim of Bannon. He also analyzed the evidence submitted against Bannon's claims, and then upheld Vice President Ingram.

Bannon next appealed to this Council. We have carefully examined all the claims and evidence and find Bannon has submitted nothing to support his claims—except accusations and argument. The decisions rendered were sound, proper and supported by the facts submitted. The Executive Council sustains them.

President Before the Council

President Tracy appeared before the Council. He consulted with us on various matters. He again referred to our relationship with the National Electric Sign Association. The Council adopted his recommendation that we cooperate fully with this Association and approve the National Council of Industrial Relations for the Electric Sign Industry.

The President dealt with the Union Label Show—sponsored by the AFL Union Label Trades Department—to be held this May in the Municipal Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis. The Council agreed our Brotherhood should participate in this exhibition. Arrangements will be made to have a display of Union Label products made by our members.

Hollywood Situation

The President reported on the Hollywood situation

involving our Local Union 40 in the picture studios. A disastrous strike (following repeated strikes) began here long before President Tracy took office January 1, 1947. To protect our members and their work—and to save all possible out of a bad situation—it was necessary to take supervision over the affairs of Local 40.

Much progress has been made in this situation since it was first referred to this Council, June 1947. We now have more members in the studios than when the long and tragic strike began in 1946. Time has fully justified the policy adopted to save our members' jobs. Matters are now more stable but the Council finds, and decides, it is necessary to continue International supervision until further notice.

Building Trades Unions

A recent meeting of the Executive Council, AFL Building Trades Department, was referred to by our President. He reported the efforts made to protect the rightful earning opportunities of our members. The proposed joint plan to settle jurisdiction disputes in the building and construction trades was gone into at length.

This plan is sponsored by Mr. Denham, General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. The plan was worked out with the Associated General Contractors, some sub-contractor groups and some heads of building trades unions. The plan has been put into agreement form, to be signed by those organizations coming under it.

Purpose of Plan

The Taft-Hartley law provides that jurisdiction disputes, when not settled by those involved, shall be determined by the NLRB. One of the purposes of the new plan is (as it reads) "to avoid burdening the National Labor Relations Board with such disputes." Thus the plan is to help the Taft-Hartley law work in the highly complicated building and construction industry. Parties to the plan are to administer, or help administer, the anti-labor law.

The Employer and Union groups, parties to the plan, are to pay all costs of its operation. It is expected the plan will begin to operate soon. After this, in due time, Mr. Denham says Labor Board elections will be held (under the Taft-Hartley law) for the "union shop" in the building trades—this despite Mr. Taft's published statement that he believes the Taft-Hartley law was not intended to apply to the Construction Industry because it is not interstate in character.

What the Plan Provides

A National Joint Board is to decide all jurisdiction disputes (between trades) not settled locally within 10 days. The Board is composed of an impartial chairman—selected by a Board of Trustees—with two employer representatives and two of labor, chosen from a labor and employer pool of 24 as each dispute is presented.

A Board of Trustees first determines what agreements and decisions have already been made covering

any work in dispute. "All agreements and decisions recognized under the provisions of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department (AFL) shall be considered as constituting the record." (These cases are to be considered settled and are *not* to go to the National Joint Board for decision.)

Contains Bad Features

The plan contains some bad features. The unions are to pay for the privilege of trying to make the anti-labor law work—the same vicious law they have condemned. Only labor is bound under the plan—not the employer or the NLRB. The individual employer, under the law, can still give certain work to those he may favor.

Past decisions—no matter how arrived at, how unwise or unfair—are accepted as final. Ours is both a craft and an industrial union and we go wherever electricity goes. Some very unfair decisions have been made against us in the building trades by the Department President. Therefore, the plan presents the most serious problems for us.

President Tracy has felt compelled to oppose the action of building trades union leaders in favoring the plan. It appears a big mistake is being made because of a desire to win favor of the Taft-Hartley crowd—and because of a strong desire to end jurisdiction disputes. Also because of the desire of some unions and general contractors to take advantage of others. We do not see how men can condemn the Taft-Hartley law and then favor this plan.

All Hate Disputes

All of us hate jurisdiction disputes. But unions have no monopoly of these. They exist between various countries, governments, in Congress, and between business and religious groups. Just now the United Nations is swamped with such disputes.

So long as we have rivalry between individuals we will have rivalry between groups. Jurisdiction disputes have been with man from the beginning—because jurisdiction is a part of human selfishness, human nature, and will be with us in one form or another until human nature itself is changed. The question has been bigger than any nation or union. Throughout the ages various plans to "settle jurisdiction" have failed. So the most men can hope to do, until they change, is to minimize such disputes.

Our Local Unions will be advised more about this matter later.

Preparing for Action

Part of our last Council minutes dealt with why labor unionists and their friends are now forced to act politically. We have no choice. We cannot tie ourselves, as labor unionists, to any political party. We must support individuals regardless of party. In this regard the International President reported on plans of Labor's Educational and Political League (AFL).

The cost of such educational and political activity will be great. The Council concurred in the President's recommendation to have our own National Committee to work with Labor's League. Our Com-

mittee, among other things, is to receive contributions from our members for the League's work, handle correspondence, issue receipts, make reports, etc.

Our members, like those of other AFL Unions, are called upon to contribute no less than \$1.00—to be received by our National Committee. The Presidents of all our Local Unions are urged to appoint special local committees, as soon as possible, to receive contributions to be sent our National Committee and to perform other duties when called upon. More information will be sent our Local Unions later.

Secretary Before the Council

International Secretary Milne appeared before the Council. He reported that his office is rapidly catching up with the per capita tax reports from, and posting the records of, our Local Unions. This work was a year behind for most Local Unions when Milne took office. This resulted in \$2,479,649.18 not being allocated to the proper funds. Now this condition is 40% corrected. After June 30th the Locals will get back official reports and receipts within 30 days.

The Secretary reported on actions taken (vault arrangements) to safeguard the bonds and securities of our Brotherhood and of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association. The Brotherhood building in Springfield, Illinois, has also been sold as previously decided. Removal of all records, supplies and equipment from Springfield has been completed.

The mailing list for our monthly Journal is now being rearranged, bringing it up to date to eliminate much waste. This is a big job. However, in due time there will be less complaint about prompt receipt of the Journal.

Transfer of Funds

During the War members carrying our pension and death benefit voted to assess themselves to pay for these benefits for those in military service. A Military Card was issued such members. Our old Constitution, in effect before our 1946 Convention, said:

"At the close of the National Military Emergency all monies in the Military Assessment Fund of the I. O. shall be transferred to the Pension Fund of the I. O." (Article XIV, Section 8)

The 1946 Convention adopted the Law Committee's recommendation which provided:

"That Article XIV, Section 8 (Military Assessments) and all other sections of our Constitution pertaining to Military Assessments and Military Cards be rescinded."

Military Cards Ended

The Convention understood (as the record shows) that members carrying Military Cards—up to and including December 31, 1946—would be kept in good standing until their discharge from military service. The International Secretary now reports to the Executive Council that all such members now alive have been discharged, as far as he can possibly learn.

The Secretary has made every effort to locate any such remaining members. He found that some had re-enlisted, saying they intended to continue in military service. However, the Military Card was not intended for those enlisting in peace time.

In accord with the Constitution and the Convention action (both quoted above) Secretary Milne recommended the Military Card now be discontinued and the money in the Military Assessment Fund be transferred to the Pension Fund. The Council concurred.

Vice President Before Council

Vice President Boyle was invited to explain to the Council his seniority system for building trades unions. Seniority is an accepted fact in industry, except in the building field. Seniority exists in Federal, State and Municipal service. It provides much job security. Boyle's system is designed for the building industry, especially the inside electrical construction industry.

His seniority system applies not to the individual employer and his employees, but to the group of employers (in the Local Union's jurisdiction) and their workmen. A separate Committee on Seniority—of employers and union representatives—operate the system through an administrator selected by them. Costs of operation are shared equally.

Most of us know of the fluctuating and erratic condition of employment in the inside electrical construction industry. Boyle's seniority system proposes to deal with this unfortunate condition. It proposes to protect earning opportunity and provide more job security for those senior in service. The Executive Council was quite interested, for the plan has much merit. Local Unions wishing detailed information should write Vice President Boyle.

Pensions Approved

The Council approved the following applications for pensions:

<i>Membership In the I. O.</i>	<i>Formerly of L. U.</i>
Wilkins, Frank L.....	3
Mann, Walter D.....	6
Welch, Charles A.....	17
Hicks, Arthur F.....	30
James, Herbert.....	38
Pennington, Harry.....	52
Myers, Fred.....	55
Ceratt, Edward.....	79
Klippstein, Theodore.....	125
Berberich, Ernest J.....	130
Anderson, Charles L.....	134
Mayher, Chas. W.....	134
Pettet, O. E.....	134
Hill, Roy A.....	135
Miller, Ernest M.....	214
Freeman, Robert A.....	223
Callahan, James J.....	254
Coyne, Michael T.....	264
Bable, Henri Eugene.....	292
Lowrie, Alfred C.....	303
Rucker, Finus Marion.....	338
Baxendale, John E.....	397
Hoagland, Richard C.....	397

**Membership
In the I. O.**

Greer, Truman S.....	483
Lunan, Ben Sanford.....	483
Ketchum, George W.....	595
Reid, Thomas	697
Cutting, Charles E.....	800
Eidel, George M.....	800
Ledwin, George C.....	854
Tormey, Edward F.....	864
Arnold, John	904

**Formerly
of L. U.**

**Membership
in L. U.**

Dayton, Harry G.....	3
Eagleson, Harry A.....	3
Ekeland, Charles	3
Fink, Charles T.....	3
Gill, Joseph A.....	3
Hammarlund, Hilding G.....	3
Kieser, Arthur H.....	3
Kugel, Frank M.....	3
Levine, Harry	3
McGuire, John J.....	3
McWilliams, James J.....	3
Paris, Philip	3
Schumacher, Frank	3
Anderson, Elmer A.....	5
England, John L.....	5
Sturn, Jno. L.....	5
Galvin, Harry A.....	6
Cahill, Daniel	9
Fitzgerald, James A.....	9
Hurley Michael	9
McLane, Owen F.....	9
Wilk, Fred	9
Baxter, William W.....	11
McFadden, William	11
Lyón, Edward J.....	17
Young, Fred G.....	18
Gentry, C. W.....	26
Hellmuth, Robert J.....	27
Abrecht, Frank	28
Gooder, William	31
Hughes, Harry	38
Focht, Ray	40
Lundy, Trueman R.....	40
Ruel, G. R.....	46
Ronaldson, John R.....	52
Limbaugh, James	58
Austin, F. Z.....	66
Williams, H. R.....	66
Karns, Fred C.....	68
Givan, Thomas G.....	77
Nolan, Floyd H.....	79
Deaton, W. D.....	84
Marker, George	100
Goodridge, Jacob	102
Shattuck, Frank R.....	103
Rivers, A. J.....	116
Martig, J. W.....	125
Morris, Esmond H.....	125
Mortek, W. J.....	125
Myers, Alexander	125
Snyder, R. F., Sr.....	125
Barry, John E.....	134
Becker, C. A.....	134
Broderick, W. F.....	134
Giles, Claude B.....	134
Hammersmith, Fred	134
Judge, James	134
Keough, H. A.....	134
Ruzich, Edward L.....	134
Smith, Austin I.....	134
Smith, W. R.....	134
Sokolowski, Walter	134

**Membership
in L. U.**

Swanson, Carl A.....	181
Rachford, William P.....	193
Graeter, Warren H.....	200
Karns, Walter	200
Losse, William Jos.....	210
Preston, W. W.....	213
Worby, William G.....	213
Ball, Joseph	230
Shank, Wilbur P.....	307
Nenney, Claude	309
Swicegood, J. E.....	312
Gibson, Arthur	325
Colburn, Jos. W.....	340
Derr, M. C.....	340
McLeod, Fred	344
Lister, Geo. T.....	347
Grethen, Julius	349
Patterson, J. E.....	353
Duncan, W. B.....	416
Krause, Herman	438
Cocherell, Fred H.....	483
Fisher, Thomas	492
Holden, Chas. H.....	494
Kaestner, Otto C.....	494
Hamilton, Wm. W.....	501
Gerard, August	595
Saltmarsh, Edw.	636
Thornton, John N.....	683
Reardon, James	717
Morse, Charles L.....	719
Marston, Wm. P.....	734
Canfield, Harry E.....	756
Cruea, E. C.....	762
Jacks, Guy L.....	763
Rice, John B.....	794
Hover, Frank	887
Carlson, Axel F.....	912
Williams, L. N.....	932

Pensions Denied

The Council denied the following pension applications:

PATRICK DUNLEAVY, L. U. 9: His application was also before us last June. It was then denied because he was not 65 years of age. No evidence was submitted then to show our records were wrong. He will be eligible April 1, 1948 when he reaches 65.

JOHN WILSON, L. U. 215: Our records show he will not be eligible until August 1, 1948 when he reaches 65. The matter submitted to show he was 65 last August is not satisfactory to the Council.

JOHN KEEN, L. U. 406: He was a member of the Machinists' Union and entered our Brotherhood December 31, 1928. At that time he was entitled to a certain death benefit in the Machinists' Union. So that he and others would not suffer any loss, and could be protected by our own death benefit, our former International Secretary wrote this Local Union (Oct. 17, 1930) that "each member coming into the I.B.E.W. who had one year or more continuous good standing in the Machinists' Union was given one year's standing in the Brotherhood."

The Local Union's Financial Secretary says (to support Keen's application) that "No mention is made that the credit of one year was for death benefit coverage only". That is true. However, the Machinists' Union did not in 1928, and does not now,

provide pensions for its members. (Our Brotherhood had not begun to pay pensions in 1928 even though our convention of 1927 had adopted our pension plan.)

Therefore, the Executive Council finds that the death benefit was the only question involved. No other loss could have been suffered by Keen. He will not be eligible for pension until next January 1, provided in the meantime his dues are paid as required.

JOHN FRITZ, L. U. 713: When he became a member in 1920 he failed to state his year of birth. The baptismal certificate he now submits, showing correct date, is acceptable to the Council. However, the record shows he cannot be pensioned until after March 31, 1948.

Correction of Birth Dates

Acceptable evidence having been submitted, corrections are now made in the birth dates of:

Daniel J. Welch and Wade W. Wilson, I.O.;

Antonio Amato and Daniel Lennon, L. U. 3; John A. Ryan, L. U. 9; William J. Cope, L. U. 66; Robert Balkan, L. U. 104; Clyde O. Thomas, L. U. 124; Charles F. Eckerle, Patrick McKeon and Hugo F. Utescher, all of L. U. 134; James M. Meeks, L. U. 194; Robert Burns, L. U. 339; Francis T. Meigh and William A. Robertson, L. U. 353; and John Noble, L. U. 636.

RILEY JEWELL, L. U. 180: Our records show he was born August 1, 1885. It will be necessary for him to submit acceptable evidence to the Council showing he was born two years earlier, as he now claims.

The Next Council Meeting

The Council completed its immediate work and adjourned late Friday, February 20, 1948. The next quarterly meeting will begin Monday, June 21, 1948 in the Council room, Washington, D. C.

H. H. BROACH,

Secretary.

Mayor Glenn De Vore of Fresno, Calif., Is a Member of Our Brotherhood

EVERY DAY news comes to us from our local unions throughout this great land of opportunity, telling of members who have not only made good in the electrical field but who also have made marks for themselves in the political, social, educational and business worlds. The Electrical Worker is a respected member of his community. His work and his training require a keen mind, an even temperament and a level head, qualities which make him valuable in other fields besides his own.

Such a person is Glenn M. De Vore, a member of L. U. No. 1245 of San Francisco, and the well-loved and respected Mayor of Fresno (population: 62,000), California.

Brother De Vore was born in Pennsylvania. He moved to California in 1908. He joined I.B.E.W. Local Union No. 537 in San Francisco in June 1910 and has kept a paid-up card ever since. At that time he was a cable splicer and galvanometer man. In 1918 Brother Glenn started to study law at night. In 1918-20, he worked days at inside wiring and fixture work. He was admitted to the bar in the latter part of 1919 and began to practice in Fresno in January, 1920.

He served as one of a committee of seven, who selected the freeholders, preparers of the present city charter.

In 1921 he was elected legislative commissioner of Fresno. Re-elected in 1923 for a four-year term, he resigned in January of 1927 to become district attorney. He served in this post for eight years, serving at the same time as counsel for the board



Brother Glenn M. De Vore

of freeholders and prepared for them the Fresno county charters.

In 1932 he ran as a Republican

candidate for the ninth district of Congress, consisting of five counties, and the race came out a tie. The case was unprecedented in the history of this country. The Secretary of State was required to decide the matter by lot and the incumbent won the drawing.

Brother De Vore was in private practice from 1935 to 1942 and was then elected by the City Commission to fill a vacancy as legislative commissioner and was reelected in 1943 for a four-year term.

On May 12, 1947, he was again selected by the commission, this time to serve as mayor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the previous mayor.

That is Brother Glenn M. De Vore's success story. During all these years Brother De Vore has maintained a loyalty to the cause of unionism and an active interest in his own union.

We are indebted to our old friend, Brother T. O. Drummond of L. U. No. 584 of Tulsa, Okla., and to Brother Joe Howe, business manager of L. U. No. 100 of Fresno for this interesting information on His Honor, Brother Glenn M. De Vore, Mayor of Fresno.

★ 23rd CONVENTION ★

INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD of Electrical Workers

PUBLIC AUDITORIUM

MEMPHIS, TENN.

August 9-13

Convention Headquarters—Peabody Hotel

Employee Relations Seen As Challenge to Business

By J. WALTER COLLINS, Manager,
Chicago Chapter, N. E. C. A.

THE MATTER of "Employee Relations" has become a study of human relations in most industries. Its general meaning, purpose and latitude seems to be very indefinite, flexible, and individual to each application.

A definite industry pattern should be set up to accomplish the desired and necessary results, particularly in a common endeavor such as this industry. Our employees are of a single performance group under a single representation—the I. B. E. W.—therefore definite procedure and results should be obtainable.



J. W. Collins

We must jointly study the nature of this business, the intelligence and training required, the cultural environment of men of such intelligence and training, the basic requirement of all family life, the ability to attract replacement of manpower to the industry, both as to acquiring available skill as well as providing an attractive developing process through apprenticeship.

In many respects the nature of this business is common to all localities, making it possible to join in a common study of the problem.

We suffer from seasons, cycles, hysteria, booms, depressions, general contractors and plant employment.

Building First Affected

Building construction is the first large industry to be vitally affected by financial fluctuations, first to feel a slump and the last to recover.

All of these factors tend to emphasize unstable employment and naturally turn the type of men we need to other occupations, although the wage scales in our industry as applied to building construction are higher.

I think it is a generally accepted fact that the building industry has an eight-and-one-half month yearly business due to seasonable control by atmosphere and also by custom. The electrical contracting industry is considered an inside trade, but every day lost by conditions as stated, is a volume loss to this business.

Applying this deduction in comparing wages, we fall short of production plant skilled trades. Our construction mechanics average less on an annual basis than our maintenance mechanics.

The basic function of electrical contractors is the procurement and management of labor. Whether we fall back on our local unions for procurement, or whether we jointly discharge this obligation, the building public holds the contractor to perform the required service.

In order to operate this business to insure a continuity of capable mechanics, we must revise our thinking and our method of conducting our business, particularly as to maintaining satisfactory employee relations. All business enterprises must recognize that social obligations have become quite definitely and irrevocably a legitimate part of the actual cost of doing business. Government has no monopoly or responsibility for the social needs of the community, and business will be more respected as it gives proof of its own sense of social concern.

Specialty Ventures

We have resolved ourselves into a group of specialists, each group catering to and confining its operations to separate types of installations, all of them in the same trade. We diverge individually into industrial, commercial, residential, maintenance and repair. We even separate again to new and old installations.

All these types of installations are definitely specialty ventures. Our customer contacts are all in this separate environment and naturally, when a slump comes in our regular specialty we are not in a position to convert to other types of work.

We have a few contractors who conduct a general electrical business, new and old, large and small; they are doing a steady business and get the pick of the mechanics. The men not only like the steady work, they like the diversity.

We are in competition with the individual plant for electricians for maintenance, repair and revision work. There are some mechanics who have worked 10 years in one plant and are almost indispensable, but I would wager that they would have a hard time satisfactorily holding a job elsewhere. They have lost contact with the general development in the industry and must be schooled again before they could satisfactorily carry on.

Some men like this type of work in preference to chasing to the four corners of the union jurisdiction.

Employee relations must be a definite part of business administration. We must overcome the time-rusted attitude that business administration must be set apart from employee relations.

A New Environment

That may be all right in other classes of business. But for any business in which labor represents almost 50 per cent of direct cost, as in the electrical contracting business, it will not produce satisfactory results.

We must minimize the adverse conditions and develop a new environment that will make employment in this industry attractive, profitable and substantial.

This we can accomplish by cutting out the specialty tendency and developing into general electrical contractors; by developing employee relations to the point that our employees can give mental, as well as physical application, to the job and like it.

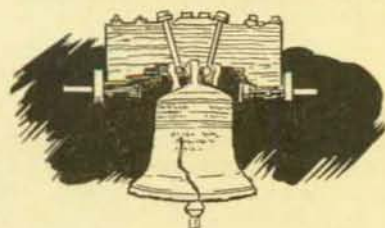
Our employee relations can be improved by considering labor as part of the electrical industry. Include labor, through its representatives, in all our industry activities, be they sales campaign, educational, social or development.

Labor has never been given its rightful place in our industry so when it bargains for what it wants contrary to what we consider as the best interests of the industry, we have no one to blame but ourselves. You cannot expect cooperation without representation.

Let me state again for emphasis, the employee has not been accorded the proper consideration in the planning, conduct and operation for production in our business. It is considered in-

(Continued on page 19)

THE LIBERTY BELL



RINGS for FREE MEN

who have the right to vote.

Have you registered?

Plans Outlined for Labor's League

Situations in the Various Congressional Districts Already Being Clarified as the AFL Sets Up Shop Preparatory to Conducting a Hard-Hitting Political Campaign

By D. W. TRACY, President

MEETING in March for the first time in the historic Washington house that was purchased recently by the AFL, the Federation's Executive Council continued to map plans for a hard-hitting campaign for Labor's League for Political Education.

At its first meeting, presided over by President William Green, the Executive Council went over details of plans for the League. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany was authorized to appoint 125 deputy collectors throughout the country in order to hasten the collection of voluntary contributions to the League. The announced goal of the campaign is \$8,000,000.

Your International President and your International Secretary have developed plans for handling collections within the IBEW. Instructions have gone forward to each Local Union as to how contributions to the League are to be handled. The letter accompanying these instructions has been signed in each instance by the International President, writing as a member of the League's educational committee, and by Mr. Milne, who is one of the deputy treasurers named by Mr. Meany.

In announcing that standard patterns would be set up for dealing with the 48 State Federations, it was emphasized that the money to be expended by the League would be "used where it will do the most good, where it will be most helpful."

Information is already flowing in as to the situation in the various congressional districts.

No discussion of presidential candidates, or of the League's en-

dorsement of any of them, has taken place. There will be time enough to talk about candidates later in the year. The League is not going to get into the political end of it until elections get closer.

Various State Federations have already published voting records of elected officials in their districts, and the Indiana State Federation was the first to come forth to support a slate of candidates.

Declaration Adopted

On the following day (March 10) representatives of 46 of the 48 State Federations met in the Washington Hotel and at the conclusion of the meeting adopted the following declaration:

"Repression of human rights and freedoms can never succeed in America. The Taft-Hartley Act is now confirming this truth anew.

"The Taft-Hartley Act not only seeks to destroy the economic rights of American workers by fettering their trade unions, but it also attempts to prevent political retaliation by labor and the furtherance of any progressive legislative program. It does this by prohibiting the expenditure of union funds for political purposes.

"But organized labor is not taking that blow lying down. Our people throughout the nation are rising to the challenge and are determined that the political influence of the trade union movement shall become more powerful in our land than ever before.

"As the first step toward that objective, the American Federation of Labor already has organized Labor's League for Political Education, which is now functioning. We are convinced that it must become a permanent organization.

"Two cardinal principles have been enunciated by the League: It must carry on a nation-wide campaign of political education among the rank and file of American workers to impress upon them the vital need of registering and voting. From a practical standpoint, we cannot hope to win unless union members understand the impor-

tance of the election issues and are interested enough to vote.

"From the same standpoint, since under the Taft-Hartley Act we must depend upon the voluntary contributions of our members for financial support of our political efforts, we must convince them that such contributions will serve their best interests and the best interests of the nation.

"This conference unanimously agrees that Labor's League For Political Education, in order to be effective, must be organized at state and local levels as well as the national level.

"We therefore call upon every State Federation of Labor which has not already done so to organize State Leagues. This is necessary because the Taft-Hartley Law will not allow State Federations to spend money as such for Federal political purposes any more than it does the American Federation of Labor.

"Each State League should include the officers of the State Federation of Labor and representatives of the Central Labor Unions in each congressional district. To get out the vote of union workers and their friends, the organization will have to build up precinct by precinct.

"The State League will, of course, cooperate closely with the National League and provision should be made for regular reports and interchange of information.

"The National League proposes to raise funds for the coming election campaigns through voluntary contributions which will be collected by affiliated national and international unions and their local unions. These funds will be allotted to the State Leagues for expenditure in the congressional districts and in the senatorial campaigns where labor's chances for success are best. But there is nothing to prevent the State League from raising additional funds on their own initiative to carry on their political activities, by every legal method and in ac-

(Continued on page 21)

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor



Inflation is Dynamite

We have spoken about inflation and its disastrous consequences many times, but we believe that we cannot stress the evils of inflation too strongly. We should note what is happening where inflation has really made inroads into the living standards and the safety of the populations of many countries.

People of the United States have felt the pinch of high prices, but they have not seen the results of unbridled inflation. If we could visit England or France or Italy we would see in far more dramatic fashion than words can describe the effects of inflation.

Inflation robs the poor and enriches the wealthy. Inflation makes wider whatever gulf exists between the lower and the upper classes.

Inflation creates a situation in which an unscrupulous minority profits from the misfortunes of the bulk of the population. We might point out, too, that wealthy Americans going to Europe living in a flamboyant style and throwing money around recklessly are adding fuel to the flames and are bringing discredit to their home country. Tensions are serious enough in the world without adding to them through such conduct.

Inflation has been described as a paralysis, a poison, a threat and any of several other figures of speech. But we believe inflation is explosive. We believe that inflation is dynamite and that unless it is curbed—unless the rapidly burning fuse is smothered—we may have an explosion.

Certainly We Need Housing

We are hearing too often these days that no housing legislation is necessary because "there is no housing shortage."

No shortage? Ask the thousands of young married couples who are living "doubled up" with in-laws because no housing is available or what is available is far beyond their means. Ask the thousands of GI's and their families who are living in substandard situations because the nation has utterly failed them in the housing field. Ask the thousands of wage earners who have had to dip into their savings to keep afloat and thereby are being deprived of money which would go into the purchase of a home.

The housing problem is not simple nor is its solu-

tion simple. First of all, there are the normal requirements for housing. Houses become obsolete. New families are formed through marriage and the increased demands of the population create housing needs more rapidly than they are being filled.

In addition to the normal housing needs, the war created many problems which intensified the difficulties of the normal situation.

The housing problem is proving to be too big and complex for solution through the normal conventional private means. The Truman housing bill recommends substantial provision for large scale rental housing. This provision seems to us one of the wisest and soundest of the entire program.

There has been too much delay now on the housing situation. We want to see more action from here on in and less conversation.

Tomorrow's Schools

Public education in this country finds its strongest supporters among organized labor. It will, therefore, be of some interest to note some of the new proposals which are being made for modernizing some of our educational systems, practices, and physical plants.

One of the most startling recommendations to come from educators is that for bringing epochal changes in the elementary school system in the United States through instituting an all-year term. The proposal with a number of innovations was made at the annual conference of the American Association of School Administrators.

The proposal which has the hearty endorsement of the 12,000 superintendents and teachers would make the following improvements:

- schools would be open six days a week with teachers employed on an annual, not nine-months term;
- a month would be given for vacation, but promotions would be on an annual or semi-annual basis;
- each school would operate a camp to supplement its classroom work;
- the school plant would house not more than 500 pupils and would be a one-story building;
- each schoolroom would have modern radio, motion picture, and television equipment.

These are some of the chief innovations suggested

by the report which is bound to cause controversy among school administrators and parents.

Until the plan is studied thoroughly it is difficult to make an estimate. It is encouraging, however, to see that educators themselves are courageously grappling with the problem of how best to educate our young. It is also important to note that the new techniques of communication will play an important role—films, radio and television. This new plan, or any new plan, will have to be evolved rather than adopted and there will be plenty of time for study and discussion. In the meantime, the educators are showing us new signposts for tomorrow's schools.

Turning Back the Clock

Of the drive to break down the Fair Labor Standards Act, known more familiarly as the Wage-Hour Law, little or no speculation has been made on its sociological implications. A principal amendment to be offered (by Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, R., Pa.) would raise the work week to 44 or 48 hours. The effect of this amendment to the act, says the Congressman, would be to increase production and help decrease the inflationary spiral.

One of the unstated effects of the amendment would be to turn back the clock a hundred years, and to nullify all the bright promises that science has made to this brave new world. Science has assured us that the machine, as it reached its point of greatest efficiency, would release man from the more tedious phases of human endeavor and gradually admit all men to the realm of leisure and the full life.

The machine is now reaching its highest point of efficiency, testified by record production figures in 1947. But the Congressman, and all who think as he does, are flying into the face of the future in insisting that the work week be increased instead of diminished.

Pan American Week

The annual celebration of Pan American Week this month April 11-18, carries additional significance over celebrations in previous years.

This year is the first full year of post-war "normalcy" with the major adjustments incident to the closing of the war behind us. American business men can look to this year as one for opening new trade negotiations with the Latin-American countries and effect a profitable exchange of goods and services.

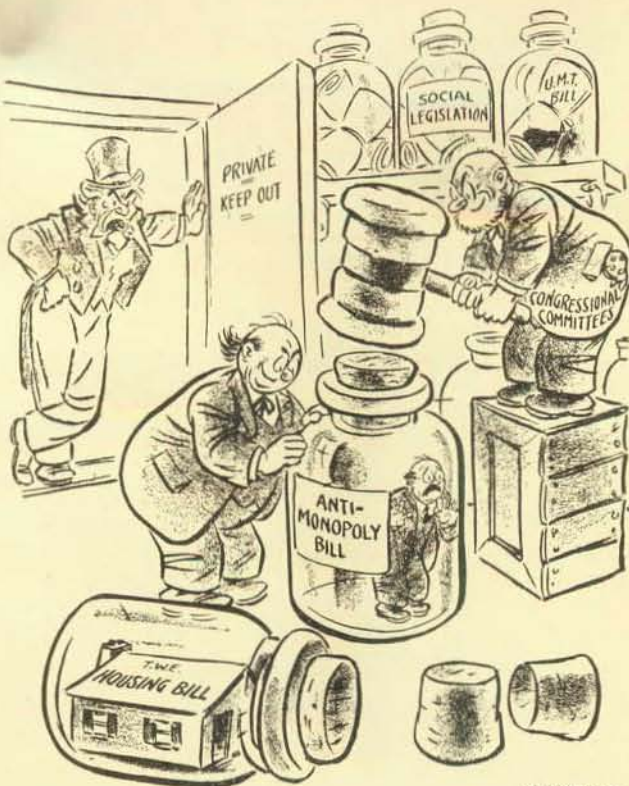
The Government will doubtless continue its good-neighbor work and assist in advancing the cultural exchange between the countries of Latin America and the United States. Better understanding and better knowledge of the two continents—North and South America—will mean more cordial and helpful relations.

American steamship companies are beginning to

put their vessels back into coastwise, Caribbean and South American trade. Travel is a sure way to help relations between the 20 Latin American republics and the United States.

This country cherishes no thoughts of imperialism or dollar diplomacy toward any of the Latin powers. We want only peace, good will and good relations. Let us all hope that Pan American Week marks an era of even better relations than we have ever had in the past.

"How's Everything at the Bottling Works?"



Herblock in the Washington Post.

Support the Union Label

Every year the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor holds the Union Industries Exhibition. This year's show will be held at Milwaukee, May 10-16.

Coinciding with the exhibit dates is the annual "Union Label Week," an anniversary in which every trade unionist should take more than a casual interest. We are glad to remind our membership of this affair and to point out again, as we have many times in the past, the importance of "buying union."

While every member of the Brotherhood should remember this week and the reason for its designation, we believe it might be even better if everyone could make every week a union label week.

Matrimonial Magic

A young woman who feared she was losing her husband's affection consulted a fortune teller.

After going through her usual mumbo jumbo, the seer advised:

"Get a raw piece of beef, cut flat, about an inch thick. Slice an onion in two, and rub the meat on both sides with it. Put on pepper and salt, and roast it on each side over a red coal fire. Drop on it three lumps of butter and two sprigs of parsley, and get him to eat it."

The young wife did as she was told and the little trick seemed to exert such an admirable effect upon her husband that she decided to repeat the practice at regular intervals. And the man loved her ever after.

As Others See Us

Joe, disconsolately looking out the window, noticed a very large log floating down the river. He said: "Now that's typically Washington."

Moe looked and said he couldn't see anything unusual except the log was pretty big.

Joe said: "Yes, I know, but if you'll look closely, you'll notice that there are 100,000 ants on that log and each one thinks he's steering it."

You Said It, Lady!

Sally was a smart girl—too smart for her own good. Mother was afraid she was going to be an old maid, what with her pre-occupation with books.

"But, Mother," the girl protested, when the older woman chided her for being too bookish, "a man likes a woman who shows him she is clever."

"Oh, no," replied world-wise Mother, "a man likes a woman who shows him he is clever!"

Whish!

"Yo hear 'bout dat car ah got?" inquired Wash. "Boy, she got some speed!"

"How fast is she?" asked Mose. "Boy, she's so fast," replied Wash, "dat when ah streaks down de line all de hogs side de roads look like link sausage."

Dumb Dog

The man was poring over a chessboard. Opposite him sat a dog. A friend came up and asked:

"Say, what's going on here?" "Just playing chess with my dog," replied the man.

"No kidding!" exclaimed the other. "Gosh, that's about the smartest dog I ever saw."

"Oh, he isn't so smart," answered the first. "I've already beaten him two games out of three!"

Correction, Please

"I don't like your heart action," said the family doctor to the young man. "But, of course, you've had some previous trouble with angina pectoris."

The youth heaved a deep sigh. "Yes, Doctor, I have," he replied, "but you haven't got her name right."

Valuable

"Yes, my own son went out West several years ago to make his fortune."

"And what is he worth now?" "I don't exactly know; but six months



ago the authorities were offering \$2,000 for him."

On the Way Out

Jones: "I've heard your wife is a finished singer."

Smith: "Well, not yet. But the neighbors almost got her last night."

He Was a Bright Lad

A liner was hurrying to port. Among its passengers were two gamblers. One remarked to the other:

"Bill, what would you do if a torpedo were to strike this ship and we started to sink?"

Bill looked thoughtful, then answered: "I think I'd say a prayer."

Came a sarcastic laugh from his companion followed by, "Bill, I'll bet fifty dollars you don't know a prayer."

Quickly came the answer "You're on. I'll say The Lord's Prayer," and he began:

"Now, I Lay Me Down to Sleep." His companion threw up his hands. "Take the money," he said, "I didn't think you knew it."

Small Worry

A man on trial for his life was being examined by a group of alienists. Suddenly one doctor jumped up and shouted at him: "Quick, how many feet has a centipede?"

The man came back in a dry voice: "Good gosh, is that all you have to worry about?"

Big Figures

"There isn't one man in a million—no, not in 10 million—who would be so mean to his wife and children as you are!" shrieked Mrs. Hunderclump.

"Now," rejoined Mr. H., admiringly, "that's what I admire in you dear. You have such a head for figures!"

He Spotted a Live One!

There was a young lineman named Bligh
Who noted a cute filly pass by.
As he leered at this vamped
He grabbed a fistful of ampere;
For our late brother Bligh we now sigh.

A lot of live wires would be only short circuits without connections!

"Was your friend shocked over the death of his mother-in-law?"

"Shocked! He was electrocuted!"

Before the jury gives its verdict they would like to know if the accused prefers A.C. or D.C.

HARRY C. ARMSTRONG, L. U. No. 3.

On Every Job

I looked behind and I looked before
But the laugh page was not there any more.

With new brains to work it,
Now they call it "Short Circuit,"
And put it on page twenty-four!

"HENDRICK THE RHYMER," I. O.

In his speeches, Senator Taft advocates increased production and a decreased consumption of food. In short, work more and eat less. Such charming naivete.

TRIOLET

"Work more and eat less."

Says Senator Taft.

I quote from the press,

"Work more and eat less."

To swell profits, I guess,

When I read that I laughed.

"Work more and eat less,"

Says Senator Taft.

SLEEPY STEVE, L. U. No. 9.

Live and Let Live

In the world we reside,
Our lives would run smoother and better,
If people would decide
To digest and obey to the letter:

Live and Let Live!
The greatest slogan under the sun,
Give and get more to give,
With fairest share for everyone.
Heed the plea of those in need,
Respond, with promptness to duty's call;
Aid the helpless, the hungry ones feed,
And spread good cheer and kindness to all.

Remember the joy of giving,
Can compare with the joy of living,
If dispensed, sincerely, with heart and soul!

Live and Let Live!
A motto all of us ought to acquire;
Give and yet give,
Of charity's chores never tire;
Remember what wealth was given to you
Is but loaned for your temporary earthly stay,
So curb your greed, your lifetime through
And contribute to the needy along your way,
If you'll give and employ it
That others may live,
You'll live and enjoy it,
Your Brothers to give!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

Questions and Answers

Clamp Cable to Box?

Q. When using non-metallic boxes with non-metallic sheathed cable, when is it not necessary to clamp the cable to the box?

A. It is not required if cable is supported within eight inches of the box. (Section 3710-c of the N.E.C.)

Q. Is it permissible to run two moisture-proof rubber covered wires and one bare neutral in conduit underground from the power company's pole up to the service equipment in a building?

JAMES OLIVER,
Alpena, Mich.

A. Yes. Section 2303 of the N.E.C. states that service conductors shall have an insulating covering which will normally withstand exposure to atmospheric and other conditions. Section 2303-a states that for service conductors with not more than 208 volts to ground a grounded neutral service conductor without an insulating covering may be installed. In most localities these service conductors are installed by the power company.

Wants Feeder Formula

Q. In figuring out the size wire for a 30-ampere service switch, 2 wire, 110 volts:

$$2 \times \text{No. of ft.} \times 10.79 \times 30 \text{ amp.} \\ \text{Voltage-drop} = \text{Cir-}$$

cular Mils. In figuring out the size wire for a 100 amp. service switch, 3 wire, 110/220 volt, do you start by multiplying the number of feet by 2 or 3×10.79 to get your resistance?

B. P. SPENCER,
L. U. 1152, Sayre, Pa.

A. When using this formula for obtaining the size of a feeder when the desired current carrying capacity is known, the number "2" is always used, no matter what type of service or number of wires. However, it is not necessary to use this method of ascertaining the size conductor when the current is known. You simply have to refer to Table 1, Chapter 10, of the National Electrical Code and the size has been calculated unless the service conductors are run for extensive distances, which is not usually the case. This is also the case for feeders to panels and motors.

Practical Circuit Problem

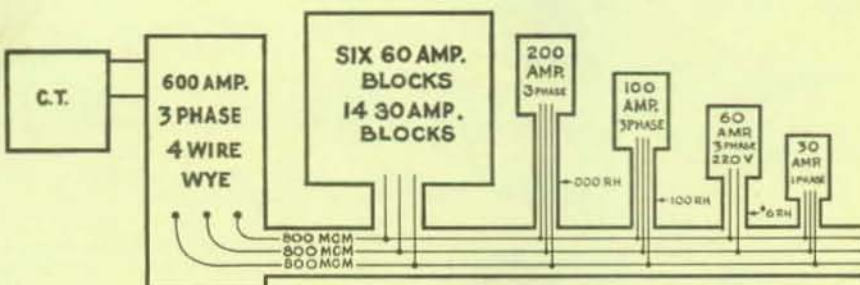
Q. The 1947 edition of the Electrical Code, Article 2115, sub-paragraph a reads: "It is recommended that one 15 amp. branch be installed for each 500 sq. ft. of floor area." (See Example No. 1, Chapter 10, which is found in detail in the 1940 code.) These circuits being in addition to the one 15 amp. No. 12 wire appliance circuit. Example given: 2500 sq. ft.; $2500 \div 500 = 5$ circuits in accordance with the recommendation, but by the way they work it out in the example they give only three circuits. This is a special appliance circuit, outlets every 20 ft., No. 12 wire, 15 amp. fuse, for kitchen, laundry, dining room, etc. It would seem that there is danger of blowing this fuse every morning, with refrigerator, toaster, electric iron, waffle iron, etc., all in use at once, and possibly the washing machine. Does this mean we can't have wall plugs on same circuit as ceiling outlets as we used to do?

HENRY MORRIS,
L. U. 104, Melrose, Mass.

A. Section 2115-a of N.E.C. states that it is recommended that you install one 15 amp. branch circuit for each 500 feet. However, in parenthesis it states that this is approximately 3 watts per square foot, whereas the Example No. 1 in Chapter 10 only uses 2 watts per sq. ft. If 3 watts per sq. ft. had been used,

the current would have been 65.2 amps., in which case you would have 3-15 amp. and 1-20 amp., 2 wire circuits. Therefore, if you wish more foot candles of illumination then you must use more circuits or larger size branch circuits, such as 20, 25, 30 amp., etc., provided you use the larger current carrying capacity as required by the code. Section 2203-a gives unit loads and demand factors of various buildings. The special appliance circuit is a separate circuit for the "kitchen" alone and does not refer to each and every electrical appliance that may be a part of the household. It is a 20 amp. branch circuit and therefore you must use No. 12 wire, but if one has the refrigerator running and plugs in the toaster, electric iron, waffle iron and anything else in the "kitchen" at the same time, and the total amperage exceeds 20 amps., you will most assuredly blow a fuse. One does not usually go to this extreme. However, if you know that such will be the case you must install 25, 30, 35 ampere circuits with the corresponding size conductors and receptacles as required by N.E.C. Sections 2116, 2123-b and 2127. In all other rooms, including basements and attic, you may install wall convenience receptacles on the same circuit with the ceiling outlets just as you have always done with the number of outlets as required by Section 2116. A deep freeze or range are on separate circuits.

Can a No. 6 RH Wire Be Tapped to 800 MCM?



Q. The 3 main feeders from my 600 amp. service switch are size No. 800 MCM, varnish Cambric AVA. These are carried in 6" square duct to the distribution board. Is there any rule on the size wire I can reduce to from size 800 MCM? Can I tap No. 6 RH wire to 800 MCM? Can I tap No. 8 RH to 800 MCM?

LEONARD RICHMAN,
L. U. 3, Freehold, N. J.

A. You may tap with any smaller

size that is desired, provided the tap does not exceed 5 feet to the fused switch protecting the branch feeder. Where there are a number of meter service switches fed from a main line switch and tap are made from a common main feeder in a trough, the minimum size tap is No. 10 wire. A tap may be extended for 25 feet if the smaller conductors have a current carrying capacity of one-third that of the conductor from which it is tapped. (Section 2434-c and -d of N.E.C.)

With the Ladies



In Your New Spring Bonnet

By A WORKER'S WIFE

"IN YOUR Easter bonnet, with all the frills upon it"—that song just seems to have been written for this year's frankly feminine and definitely devastating spring and summer hats. Last month we told you we'd have a few notes on the "new gray bonnets with the blue ribbons on them" and what to do to look your most fascinating in them—so here goes.

First off, a description or two from the latest New York and Paris showings of the new chapeaux. The spring and summer hats of 1948 have taken a tip from grandma's day. They've stopped trying to be startling and exotic and are just downright pretty.

Bonnets are leading the parade with sailors a close second. These latter are worn down on the hairline and not perched precariously on the back of the head as they were the last two spring seasons. Flowers, veils, ribbons, in pastel colors play a prominent part on the millinery scene.

For Every Taste

While some of the hats are quite extreme—they always do exhibit the most unusual and daring styles at the fashion shows—there are hats to suit everybody. Some of those described here are extreme but there are hundreds of others, just as pretty though not so startling, to please milady.

At the New York hat show, Sally Victor displayed a blue linen poke

bonnet lined with a white eyelet ruffle peeking provocatively from under the broad brim.

Another bonnet was fashioned of natural straw, lined with pale blue velvet, and tied with rust colored velvet ribbons.

There was a huge cartwheel of wheat-colored straw entwined with a wreath of field flowers.

Lily Dache, long the first and last word in millinery circles, presented her "butterfly silhouette"—hats with wide flaring brims topped by big wings of ribbon both of moire and taffeta—some plain, some striped, some polka-dotted.

There were a number of draped turbans in striped fabrics.

Delicious Pancakes

At the recent Paris hat shows, the popular pancake was a predominant feature. One pancake was made of gray straw with a drapery of pink muslin caught up to form a rose on top. Another was of soft brown baku swirled on top with turquoise chiffon.

Madame Dache had a word of advice for the feminine gender. She warns us all to keep an open mind toward new fashion trends and "never to have a preconceived notion that things are not becoming." She says a woman of any age can wear a bonnet if she wants to, provided it's not too extreme.

And now for that promised advice on looking lovely in your new Easter hat. You'll want your face to look soft and fresh and radiant beneath its new finery—soooo—start giving your face a refresher course that will fit it to go with spring's delicate new bonnets. The winter has probably left your skin as it has mine, dry and weatherbeaten and badly in need of attention.

Skin Ritual

Start a daily skin ritual today and continue it for one month. Tie your hair up out of the way. Take a good big dab of cleansing cream on the tips of your fingers, and gently rub it all over your face and neck using a circular and upward movement. Give special attention to that crepey skin under the eyes, massaging ever so gently and then rubbing upward over

those fine, dry lines at the outer corners. Give your throat the same care you give your face—using both hands and stroking upward. Wipe cleansing cream off with tissues.

Now for the lubrication treatment. Apply liquefying cream to face and neck with the same gentle, upward motion. Leave this cream on for from 10 to 15 minutes. If you can, arrange to relax in a hot tub of water while this lubricating process is going on. Try to relax completely—it does wonders for the nerves as well as the complexion.

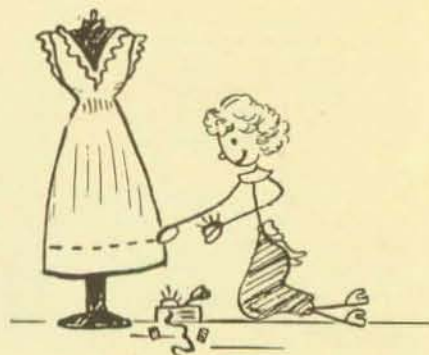
Remove your lubricating cream and wash your face in hot water. Then dash tingling cold water on your skin and pat dry.

Twice a week for a month use one of those powdery meal preparations that are on the market today and that are especially prepared to flake off the dead outer skin, reduce large pores and clear up blackheads. Cold cream or wash your face first. Then sprinkle about a teaspoonful of the meal into your hand and add water making a fine paste. Spread it on your face and neck and allow it to remain for about 10 minutes. Rinse off meal with cool water. This gets rid of flaky dead skin, stimulates the circulation and leaves your face clear and glowing.

Carefully Does It

Apply your powder lightly and blend it into your neck leaving no trace of where you stopped powdering. Get a shade that is right for your coloring. It's fun to have it blended especially to suit the texture of your

(Continued on page 24)



Housecleaning Aids With Wax

Since now is the time for all good women to come to the aid of their houses with the well-known spring cleaning, I'd like to recommend very highly the free and easy use of wax as an aid in helping you to keep your house as spic and span as it always looks just after the semi-annual session with mop and broom and pail.

First of all wax is a great help in preserving furniture and keeping it clean and shining. Once you become a devotee of the wax method there'll be no more oily furniture polish for you. Wash your furniture with mild soap and lukewarm water to remove all trace of oil polish and dirt. Dry it thoroughly. Then apply a thin coat of liquid or paste wax with a clean, damp cloth. Allow the wax to dry for a few minutes and then polish with a clean, soft cloth. Work with the grain of the wood.



Rub wax over places on closet and cupboard doors that are in constant contact with the surface. Then finger marks will not adhere to the paint and a little rub with a dry cloth will keep these doors clean.

Wax your window sills after you have washed them. You will find it will prove profitable in time saved, for you can keep them clean for a very long time by simply dusting.

Rub all your ash trays with floor wax. Then they can easily be wiped out and will not have to be washed every time they are used.

Give your kitchen cupboard doors and shelves a coat of wax. Try it on your refrigerator door too. With such treatment it will take the FBI to track down any fingerprints in your kitchen.

Rub wax on drawers and cabinet doors that are hard to get open and on the sides of windows that are difficult to raise and lower. You will find they'll move much more easily.



Welcome Sweet Springtime



Hooray for Warmth!

It's spring! It's the happy, joyous season when old mother earth dons her new green gown and puts flowers in her hair and the sad old world seems young and gay again.

It's time for you to get out and enjoy the spring weather and the birds and flowers and just life in general. The country roads and the city parks are very lovely at this time of year and it is good for the soul as well as the body to take long walks, drink in the fresh spring air and watch nature make her transformation from winter to summer.

How Does Your Garden Grow?

It's time to begin your gardens. Get started soon to insure fresh vegetables from early to late summer. And don't forget to plant some flower seeds too so you'll have fresh cut flowers for your house until late fall.

Wild Flowers Domesticated

If you can arrange to take those suggested walks in the country, be sure to collect some of the spring wild flowers—the violets, forget-me-nots, arbutus and the rest. Dig them up roots and all, making sure you disturb only those you actually plan to use. Take also, some of the surrounding fresh green mosses. Arrange these in shallow bowls to make dish gardens. They are easy to create and they last a surprisingly long time—often a month or more. And when you make one for yourself, make one for a sick person or an old person who does not get out very much. Bringing a bit of spring to one who is ill or lonely will certainly be much appreciated.

Fun With Arrangements

Speaking of the spring flowers why not try your hand at some beautiful and unusual arrangements for your house. Flower arranging is a fascinating hobby. Experiment a little. Get

away from the conventional red rose in the cut glass or silver bud vase. Try a spray of apple blossoms in an old gray jug. Try forsythia in that tall copper pitcher. Put your best vases away and use bowls and crocks and pitchers. If you have any pretty little figurines, try standing one in a low flat bowl or dish and float flowers around it. Pansies are especially pretty arranged this way.

Taking Your Cleaning Easy

Spring will bring the semi-annual housecleaning. Do a thorough job but don't try to do it all in a day or two. It's hard on you and it's hard on your family—hard physically for you and hard on them because your disposition is bound to suffer if you are overtired.

Plan simple easy meals for housecleaning days. Here's a quickie you might want to try. Prepare individual meat loaves this way: Cut a whole Prem or Spam or other canned meat loaf into four pieces. Roll them in brown sugar and top each piece with a teaspoonful of marmalade. Stud with cloves and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. Serve this with new potatoes, grilled tomatoes, and lettuce salad and finish off with store-bought-en dessert and I'm sure your family won't feel they've fared too badly for a housecleaning day.

Delicious Spring Salad

Here's a new version of the well-loved spring salad for you to fix. Shred coarsely, red cabbage, green cabbage, carrots, raw beets, radishes, cucumbers, lettuce, endive and anything else shreddable. In the center of a large flat bowl place a small bowl filled with your favorite French dressing. Then around the bowl of dressing arrange mounds of your shredded vegetables. You may wish to place an onion ring here and there. You will have a colorful dish and your family will enjoy arranging a spring salad to suit each individual taste.

This Month's Cover

Dr. Peter Marshall, author of "A Message of Hope," written exclusively for THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, is pastor of one of America's most historic churches, the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Marshall was named chaplain of the United States Senate January 4, 1948. He came to the New York Avenue church in 1937 from a pastorate in Atlanta, Ga.



Dr. Peter Marshall

A native of Scotland, Dr. Marshall studied engineering before he turned to the ministry. He was graduated from the Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.

The United States Senate's daily proceedings are opened with a prayer by its chaplain and those of Chaplain Marshall have commanded attention for their eloquence.

When Dr. Marshall was named chaplain of the United States Senate in January, he was praised by both Democrats and Republicans as being one of the outstanding spiritual leaders in the capital.

The services pictured on the cover are the famous Easter Sunrise Services held annually in the amphitheater of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D. C.

A Message of Hope

By PETER MARSHALL

Chaplain of the United States Senate

"Peace has not yet come to our world, almost three years after fighting stopped in Europe. We have to learn that cessation of hostilities does not mean peace. We must, by God's help and guidance, find ways in which the spirits of men can be revived. Paul's glorious trilogy of eternal values, faith, hope and love, were never more needed than they are today. That is what the people of Europe need, and want, and must have. New things are all very well, but it is new spirits that make the difference. Our own incentives are not equal to our skills. We need the uplifted face and the flashing eye that express a purpose in life that will make sacrifice a joy and discipline peace.

"Surely we in America have a way of life worth defending and worth sharing. But we have more. We have a faith, in God and in each other, that gives life worth and dignity, and we should not be afraid or ashamed to offer it to others.

"Easter comes again to remind us of the grounds of our hope and the reasons for the faith we have. Spring brings new life after winter, and Easter brings the message of hope in new life after death: 'Because I live, ye shall live also.'"

Electricity Helps Turn UN Wheels

Electronics, Too, Plays an Important Part in the Proceedings at Flushing Meadows, Where the General Assembly Convenes in Five Principal Languages

BEHIND THE exciting story of the United Nations—mankind's most dramatic effort to make a peaceful world—is the power of electricity. This magic power is manifested in many ways which help keep the UN functioning at top speed at all times.

The meetings of the General Assembly are held at Flushing Meadows, Long Island, former site for part of the New York World's Fair, but most of the week-to-week work of the international organization is carried on at Lake Success in the large air-conditioned building formerly occupied by the Sperry Aircraft Company. From making the instruments of war, this building now is turned to the job of trying to forge an enduring peace.

A quick examination of the facilities at Lake Success will indicate the great importance played by electricity and electronics in the job of operating the United Nations organization.

In the first place the building itself is largely artificially illuminated. The office on the periphery of the structure has natural light for daytime use, but the great section inside the outer edge must be lighted completely by artificial means. Fluorescent lights are used in the building both for overhead lighting and for desk illumination.

Since the building is enclosed and does not provide natural ventilation, a complete system of air conditioning provides constant circulation of fresh air for the hundreds of members of the Secretariat and for the thousands of visitors of many nations who visit Lake Success every week.

The day-to-day job of the Secretariat and of the many committees and commissions of the United Nations depends on the vital power of electricity to keep the wheels of international relations functioning. Of most spectacular interest to the general public are the meetings of such agencies as the Security Council or the Economic and Social Council. These organizations, particularly the Security Council, are in the headlines of the world far oftener than many of the less known though no less important agencies of UN.

A system of simultaneous translation was installed by the UN a year and a half ago experimentally and now the system is accepted practice for meetings where the conference and council rooms are properly equipped. By this system the members of the committee or council in session and the advisers and general public can hear the proceedings in any of five languages.

Here is how the system works. The speaker talks into a microphone before him at the large conference table. He may be American, French, Chinese or some other nationality. That voice goes into the speaker-public address system.

At the side of the room on raised glass-enclosed section is a battery of translators who work in the five working languages of the UN—English, French, Chinese, Spanish, and Russian. Each translation team receives the words of the speaker and in turn relays them back simultaneously or almost simultaneously into the speaker system in their assigned language.

Instant Translation

Each chair or place at the conference table and in the audience is equipped with headphones and a small five-pace dial marked for each language. Thus the delegate may speak French and his language goes into the translation booths. It is translated in turn into each of the five working languages. Thus the Frenchman's words are almost instantaneously fed back into the system so that his colleagues can understand him whether they be Chinese, English, Russian or Spanish.

The listener, be he a spectator or participant, can turn his dial and hear the same speech in any of the five languages. This remarkable system of translation and interpretation has speeded the work of the UN and helps greatly toward



***ELECTRICITY PLAYS IMPORTANT ROLE AT UN**—This council chamber, like the other conference rooms at Lake Success, is air-conditioned and artificially lighted. Many of the conference rooms are also equipped with simultaneous translation devices.*

reaching agreements in the international field. This advance is made possible only through the inventive advances and skills of electricity and electronics.

The eyes and the ears of the world are on all the proceedings at UN through the media of the world press, radio and newsreels. press booths have been installed so that newsreels can be taken of the proceedings through a system of controlled overhead lights which must be increased to provide proper lights for cameras.

The words of the speakers are piped into the speaker system and can be heard in many parts of the building, particularly the press section where many of the great newspapers of the world have their own private wires. Day and night a constant stream of words pour forth from Lake Success through the wires and cables to newspapers and press associations throughout the world.

The UN organization itself makes transcriptions of the speeches for record purposes and in turn uses much of the material for its own radio. Thus the records insure accuracy for the record, for publication and for radio broadcast purposes.

Radio broadcasts are made from Lake Success in many languages through the facilities of world broadcasting facilities, both short-wave and long-wave. Some of the broadcasting is direct and some is by transcription, but behind all of the radio work are the skills of technicians working with the magic of electronics.

But as spectacular and dramatic as radio is, it is only one of the two principal media. The other and perhaps most extensively used is the printed word. The publication work of the UN is extensive both for the use of the many officials and the Secretariat and for the world public. Documents are duplicated through mimeograph and multilith for the immediate use of the UN agencies and cooperating organizations. Other editions are prepared for the general public and of course all must be done in the working languages. Most of the documents are printed in



CHECKING AN OVERSEAS RADIO RECORDING—An engineer from the United Nations Department of Public Information checks a radio transcription at Lake Success. The UN broadcasts in many languages news accounts of events of the world agency.

French and English, the two chief languages of the organization, and many documents are printed in all five of the principal languages.

The publications program provides for the UN's own duplicating facilities at Lake Success where the printing section has numerous power-driven duplicators, folders, and other devices for preparing the publications.

The Lake Success headquarters is connected with regional offices

through teletype or radio short wave to such offices as Montreal, Washington, D. C., Geneva, etc. The Geneva office in turn is connected with European offices at Copenhagen, Paris, Prague and Rome.

Thus information in all the modern media is speeded by electricity—speeding the steps of progress toward an era which all hope will be one of prosperity and peace for all the world.

Men, Not Machines, Industry's Assets

Directing attention to the increasing emphasis on industrial hygiene in business and industry, Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase of New York University, recently told representatives of Local No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., that labor and management have a dual stake in improving the health of the 3,450,000 employed persons in New York City.

"Man and not machines are now being recognized as the most priceless asset of modern industry, and labor and management are cooperating in protecting the health of the workers, through mutually-supported medical programs," Chancellor Chase said. "It is a dual job, which will pay dividends in the years to come."

The Chancellor's remarks came at a presentation ceremony in his office, 100 Washington Square (East), when George Shuck, member of the local union, presented a check for \$5,100 to

the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center Fund, the result of voluntary contributions from individual members of the union, the first such gift to the medical center.

Mr. Shuck explained that the unsolicited drive came after Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of the Institute of Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine of the New Center, in an earlier meeting told 6,000 union members of the Institute's accomplishments.

"It is our hope that the money be used to further the work of the Institute of Rehabilitation," he said. "We trust this contribution will be the forerunner of many more such spontaneous gifts, all inspired by the same spirit of better health for more people."

Others present at the ceremony included Nevil Ford, senior vice president of The First Boston Corporation, and general chairman of the campaign; Robert E. Denike, president, Robert E. Denike Company, Inc., and John Lowry, president, John Lowry, Inc., both campaign leaders.

Employee Relations Seen as a Challenge

(Continued from page 8)

cidental, inanimate, to be taken as found when service is required, and dropped as soon as possible.

In some other types of business, such determination is possible, because labor cost is a small factor; it embodies no trained skill, or technical knowledge, and may be served by itinerant day labor, the wage scales of which would not affect the market price of the product beyond the usual supply and demand fluctuations.

In the electrical construction business, such is not the case. Labor is comparable to the other prime factors in cost and importance, and therefore should be given consideration in its procurement, development and perpetuation.

In the electrical construction industry, there are three prime cost factors; namely, material, labor and management. All three are definite and of comparable importance and value in determining the productive price of the product and the availability of service.

Materials are purchased through regularly established channels and with due regard for their availability. In each case the purchase price includes the actual cost of the materials to the contractor plus a markup which includes these factors: (1) to defray current operating costs; (2) to provide a protection for the contractor's assets; (3) a portion to provide for continuity of the contractor's business operation; and (4) a net gain.

Labor in this particular industry is usually equal to material in cost, and is offered and acquired on as definite terms with the exception that no provision is made to protect the assets of the contractors, provide for continuity of availability, or net profits to acquire an estate or carry-over for slack periods.

Providing Labor "Markup"

Labor scales are usually established by catch-as-catch-can bargaining and include no provision of markup for basic exigencies as outlined. This is more a matter of custom than fair trading and should be considered a timely topic for discussion, particularly at this time when adjustments in policy and operation are open for general review in all industry.

Operating costs of management in this industry are definitely accepted, provided for and protected under a heading of "overhead and profit" for the preservation of the business in its current operation, its investment and a sustaining allowance for offpeak operation.

To analyze labor, it should be considered collectively and in the light of the individual mechanic's require-

ments. Labor, in what it produces, coupled with its stand-by for availability, has an individuality and definite value in the industry, comparable to both management and material, entitled to comparable provisions for its development, continuity and protection.

Labor's Continuity

To begin with, labor in this trade has a modest beginning, a continuity and an end. We may delineate this progression as follows:

This is a skilled and technical trade. To accomplish the required standard involves several individual elements; the will, the strength and ability to absorb and apply technical knowledge and develop craftsmanship.

This combination is offered first in apprenticeship. The beginning usually calls for an exercise of the will and ability to learn, and the strength to accomplish a useful and marketable purpose.

Apprenticeship includes an agreement to apply developing talents and ability at a wage far below self-sustaining requirements. This exists through most of the apprenticeship and is endured for the purpose of securing stable and satisfactory employment.

After apprenticeship a wage scale is established based on the cost of living, theoretically following an index of over-all day-to-day costs of living. Nothing is included for the not-anticipated, but all too frequent items that are intermittently encountered, such as: health, superannuation, accident, education and opportunity for dependents to advance in culture and accomplishment.

Labor is equal in applied value and necessity with material and business operation. However, its assets are confined to craftsmanship and brains that cannot be applied except from day-to-day, nor can it be divided to sustain itself through other sources of employment.

In most all other types of production, men can be steadily employed. If work in any one department falls off, men are shifted to other work. Not so in this industry; it is either at the individual trade or off the payroll.

Mechanics in Business

One of the anticipated values expected of organized labor is to provide and maintain availability. The employers expect the supply will meet the demand, top to bottom, and the fluctuations are such that fill-in employment in other industries for such labor is impossible, because other types of business provide steady employment and will not countenance the

periodic absorption of the men of this trade. Therefore, mechanics in this trade are really in business for themselves, they must not only know the trade, but must periodically find a buyer. They are offering a service equal in importance to management and material supply and therefore should have some provision for continuity of service, sustenance and availability.

We might argue that availability is not of public concern and therefore the cost of sustaining such a fluctuation of demand would not be accepted and compensated for in wage scales.

The public does pay in many instances substantial sums for availability. The matter of fire and police protection for example. Men are intensively trained for this service and equipment is provided without stint and with a hope the service made available will never be called upon.

Seasonal Aspects

Another example is in our seasonal industries where the production is limited to a few weeks or few months of the year. The products of such industries are priced and accepted by the public in values that provide sustaining costs through inactive periods. That consideration is taken into account in wage scales of the electrical contracting industry.

Labor in this trade cannot be considered in terms of hourly demand as a consumed product. You can't consider its employment as absorbed goods, such as a loaf of bread. It must stand by for repeat orders, with a hope of continuous employment.

If we classify labor in this industry as a primary factor in production, if its skill and experience is adaptable only to this industry we should provide a protection to insure its continuity at least to the extent that we provide for the machines and tools used.

Labor's Obligations

Management includes as cost, the procurement, maintenance and replacement of all operating equipment to the end that the cost is reimbursed through its useful life and sufficient reserve is accumulated to replace it. All of this is added to "cost" and "market price" of production and enjoys public acceptance as sound business practice.

Skilled labor has many obligations and requisites that are not fulfilled by the usual by-the-hour itinerant employment. Labor must be solidly trained to perfect a satisfactory standard of craftsmanship.

In this industry an unusual amount of technical training must be accomplished. Close application to and continuous contact with the rapidly expanding use of electrical energy exacts

developing skills to devise satisfactory methods of distribution and control.

Specialized labor cannot live entirely by the hour or day. To expect men of ability and intelligence, particularly in step with developing requirements in this industry, to be capable and to be available, some security must be established and be evident not only for retirement, but through the gainful period. Labor is not a commodity, but a partner in the business. Industry was made for man, not man for industry and as such a fair share of gain should be arranged.

Young men entering this trade should be assured of a thorough training, expanding opportunity and a fraternal protection against being cast off when their production ability has slackened to a tendency to increase costs of production.

Provision for Elders

Their unions must regulate the available supply to assure older men of employment as long as they are capable and desire to work. This, of course, is contrary to competitive design, and considerable effort is made to avoid their employment or shunt them to low wage specialty work in the trade when the "silver tops" appear.

Suppose our business management was subjected to such violent and abrupt detachment from income and nothing had been added in peak periods to weather the storm. Suppose that during unforeseen periods of weeks throughout the year no business of any kind was transacted and operating cost continued with no compensating revenue.

How would such a business sustain itself throughout these slack periods? This does not happen because business management has anticipated such hazards and a reserve cost has been established in going periods to carry through.

Labor's operating expense is definite and continuous, while income is based and scaled on the current productive

hours. It is true that some mechanics in this industry work continuously throughout the year and management at times has attempted to keep a certain minimum of men fully employed. If not possible in their own individual businesses, they lend such men to other employers. This leaves a certain and most necessary group of men stranded and compelled to leave the industry or secure direct employment at the trade, at wages below standard and therefore set up a competition that is hard to meet by the contractor employers. Such practice injures the trade by throwing away needed skills for peak periods and flaunting an unstable security which reacts as an interference in securing the desired caliber of young men to learn the trade.

All of this clearly sets forth the active, important and substantial participation of labor in this industry. The abnormal risks associated with labor in this industry are keen and of equal importance with other vital factors in business sustenance and should have like treatment.

Labor, in peak employment, gains only the stipulated wage rate and suffers total losses in minimum periods.

The suggestion of annual wage in this industry is in the discussion stage; the extreme high and low demand experienced in the past 15 years is apt to keep the subject in the discussion stage.

Management's Role

Some effort toward a fair consideration of standards of employment in this industry should take form at this time. Management should show a willingness to shoulder some responsibility in developing a satisfactory working environment heretofore championed only by the unions. It should entertain and shoulder some incalculable risks not considered in wage scales, such as: hospitalization, unemployment service, injury, failing health, pensions and life insurance. If wage scales are to continue to be based on current costs of living, then some means must be provided for such contingencies.

Our industry has made an important start in this regard. At this time the I. B. E. W. and the N. E. C. A. have made a start of joint responsibility in making possible some relief from these risks in the employers' support of the I. B. E. W. pension plan.

We must adjust this business to the point of attracting the type of men we want in the trade and holding them. We must create conditions that will prompt a feeling of mutual satisfaction, such as labor to give a fair day's work when it can, and the industry taking hold when it can't.

Cutout Fuse Makers Affected by Ruling

In a 5-3 decision handed down March 8, the United States Supreme Court found 12 electrical equipment manufacturers guilty of anti-trust violations in the field of electrical cutout fuses. The Court ruled that price-fixing by a combination of patent and license holders violates the anti-trust laws.

Affected by the decision were Line Material Co., Milwaukee, and Southern States Equipment Corp., Birmingham, owners of three patents around which are built a \$2,000,000 annual business in cutout fuses. The other 10 companies affected, all of which hold licenses under the patents, were the General Electric Co., Schenectady, which sells 30 per cent of the nation's cutout fuses; Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh; James R. Kearney Corp., St. Louis; W. N. Matthews Corp., St. Louis; Pacific Electric Mfg. Co., San Francisco; Porcelain Products Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.; Railway & Industrial Engineering Co., Greensburg, Pa.; Royal Electric Mfg. Co., Chicago; Schweitzer & Conrad, Inc., Chicago; T. F. Johnson Mfg. Co., Atlanta.

The Supreme Court's ruling was limited to circumstances where several firms hold a number of licenses covering the same field. The Court specifically refused to overrule a 1926 decision which upheld such price-fixing when only one firm owns the license or licenses.

Concurring in the decision were Justices Stanley F. Reed, William O. Douglas, Hugo L. Black, Frank Murphy and Wiley B. Rutledge. Dissenting were Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, Harold H. Burton and Felix Frankfurter.

The Justice Department had appealed the case to the Supreme Court after a Federal District Court at Milwaukee dismissed the charges on basis of the 1926 decision, known as the "General Electric" case. That court said price-fixing existed but it was not illegal.

Men 65 Hardest Hit

Unemployment hits workers over 65 years of age the hardest, New York State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi reported on the basis of a study of unemployment insurance records for the last half of 1947.

New York state pays jobless benefits for a maximum of 26 weeks a year. The bulk of the idle workers who drew that limit without finding new jobs were men over 65, Corsi declared.

The MINUTEMAN



of 1776

fought for the right to vote.

Have you registered?

Labor's League for Political Education

(Continued from page 9)

cordance with the methods best suited in each case. Since our campaign is still in the formative stage, we wish to emphasize that the State Leagues should cooperate in every way with the efforts of the national and international unions in raising voluntary contributions and that all affiliated national and international unions should urge their local unions to coordinate their activities with the State and local Leagues where they are located. Only by such perfect teamwork can we hope to do the important job that has to be done.

"It should also be remembered that each State League will be required to keep careful records of all financial receipts and expenditures. Model procedure will be suggested and outlined.

"Each State League, when organized, should set up a Speakers Committee, a Registration Committee and a Get-Out-the-Vote Committee or similar groups to carry on its campaign activities.

"Likewise, each State League should hold timely statewide and regional meetings to enlist the support of all union members and their friends.

"The cooperation of friendly organizations outside the labor movement should be invited and encouraged. Time and experience will indicate how this can be promoted but care should always be exercised to maintain the identity of the State Leagues.

"We, the representatives of 46 State Federations of Labor assembled here in the nation's capital, realize we have a big job on our hands. In many congressional districts we are already carrying on active campaigns with encouraging prospects of success. We are determined to defeat those whose record on the Taft-Hartley Act and other vital national issues has made it evident that they are misrepresenting the American people. We are equally determined to elect those who will defend and uphold human rights and stand for good government for all."

\$35 Increase for Manitoba Workers

Said to be the first of its kind in Canada is the collective bargaining agreement recently signed between L. U. 1405, I. B. E. W. of Flin Flon, Manitoba, and the Arctic Radio Corporation. About 10 months passed before I. B. E. W. employees of Radio Station CFAR brought negotiations to a successful close at the conciliation table.

R. A. Hooper, of the Federal Labor Relations Board, acting as conciliator, conducted a two-day hearing. The general terms of the agreement were agreed upon early in the hearings and only the wage question was difficult to settle. The entire staff of CFAR included in the bargaining unit, attended the last session of the hearings.

The agreement provides for a \$35 monthly wage increase for all employees with one year's experience, retroactive to October 1, 1947.

Effective until December 31, 1948, the agreement provides for maintenance of membership and the check-off as a form of union security. It also contains a "no-strike" clause under which the employees agree not to strike during the period of the agreement or while a renewal agreement is being negotiated.

Both labor and management expressed satisfaction and gratification at the signing of the contract.

S. J. Beaufoy of Arctic Radio Corporation said that to the best of his knowledge, CFAR was the first station in Canada to be organized. He congratulated Mr. Hooper on his splendid work as conciliator and said:

"We have plans for extension and I am much impressed by the union's

assurance that it will have particular and considerable interest in lending support to our endeavors to keep pace with rapid community development in mining areas and providing the service of radio broadcasting in the North."

On behalf of the union, Henry Budling, president, issued the following:

"Local Union 1405 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., wishes to publicly express its appreciation to the following persons for their splendid efforts leading to the signing of the collective bargaining agreement between this craft union and the Arctic Radio Corporation Ltd., CFAR: R. H. Hooper, Federal Government conciliation officer; C. R. Roberts, International representative, I. B. E. W.; Peter McSheffrey, president, North of 53 Trades and Labour Council (T. C. L.) (A. F. of L.); W. Smith, chairman, L. U. Executive Board, I. B. E. W.; Donald Willis and Wallace Hooper, bargaining representatives, I. B. E. W.; Orson F. Wright, K.C., legal counsel, I. B. E. W.; and to compliment S. J. Beaufoy, G. A. Quinney, and D. A. Ross, K.C., who represented Arctic Radio Corporation in negotiations, upon the high level of politeness and frankness prevalent throughout the proceedings.

"This agreement, said to be the first consummated in the radio business in Canada, provides tangible benefits to the employees concerned, by way of substantial wage increases and general provision for other improvements. It is without doubt a great achievement for organized labor."

Complete Training Text Offered

"Apprenticeship is the lifeline of industry." If you are having your troubles holding the line, try the only course of apprentice training ever published by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. We refer to "Curriculum, Apprentice Training Program for Inside Wiremen," published and copyrighted by the California State Association of Electrical Workers.

This is not a text book but a complete, comprehensive curriculum for apprentice instructors, approved by your International Office and now in use by more than 150 local unions of our Brotherhood from coast to coast.

It was written by an inside wireman for the training of inside wiremen and its sale is restricted to I.B.E.W. local unions and Joint Apprenticeship Committees on which our people represent the apprentices.

This book is the answer to your apprentice training problems. Ask your District vice president about the book—he knows!

The price per copy is \$25—C.O.D.—while the stock lasts.

Address: California State Association of Electrical Workers,
2844 East 6th Street,
Los Angeles 23, California.

New Portable Leak Detector Is Quick and Thorough

A new portable leak detector especially designed for production testing of hermetically sealed units such as are used in refrigerators, deep freezers, and air conditioners in which halogen compound is the refrigerant, has been announced by the Special Products Division of the General Electric Company. Other applications of this instrument include locating leaks in tanks, boilers, piping, and other closed systems into which halogen can be introduced as a tracer.

Developed by General Electric's Research Laboratory and engineered by its General Engineering and Consulting Laboratory, the new instrument can detect a leak so small that it will release only 1/100th of an ounce of Freon in one year. It can inspect in a few seconds an ordinary joint or sea for leaks and, in addition, is desirable for service testing in the field as well as for assembly line use. The detector unit weighs only 3 lbs.

The detector unit is a hand-held probe with a pistol grip, having a metal nozzle with a plastic tip. The unit contains a sensitive element which is responsive to halogens in the air, and a motor-driven blower which circulates the air through the sensitive element. An 8-ft. cable lead is supplied to connect the detector unit to the control unit.



The control unit is a self-contained, portable unit containing the power supply, amplifier, indicating instrument, necessary controls, and a carrying strap. A 25-ft. lead is supplied for connecting the control unit.

To operate, the control unit is connected to any commercial 115-volt, 60-cycle power supply. Voltage should be regulated to within ± 1 volt. This generally requires an automatic voltage stabilizer. After the power switch is turned on, balance is obtained by adjusting the balance knob until the milliammeter reads zero. The range is then set on H, the highest sensitivity.



If the unit to be tested does not already contain halogens or a halogen compound, a halogen is introduced as a tracer gas. The nozzle of the probe is then held about one-half inch from the surface of the unit being tested, and is moved about at the rate of about one-half inch per second. As the nozzle passes over a leak, halogen vapor is drawn in, and as this vapor reaches the sensitive element, the increase in current is indicated on the milliammeter.

Provision is made on the control unit for using earphones or a loud-speaker to indicate leaks.

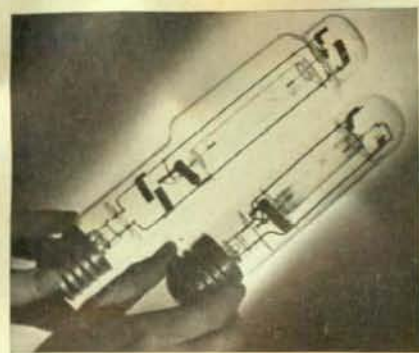
Life Rating Up 50 Pc. for Two Mercury Vapor Lamps

A fifty per cent increase in the rated life of two quartz type mercury vapor lamps for street lighting and general lighting service—the 250 watt C-H5 and the 400 watt E-H1—is announced by the Westinghouse Lamp Division, Bloomfield, N. J. More extensive use of mechanized production facilities, better arc tube design and additional quality control checks make this improved lamp performance possible.

These lamps can be used effectively for street and highway lighting and for floodlighting of building exteriors, statues, construction areas, railroad marshalling yards and service stations. They may also be used for general lighting of plant interiors where the short arc length, 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ " long in the case of the 250 watt C-H5 and 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ " long in the 400 watt E-H1, is desirable

to improve control of the light as in extremely high mountings.

When burned for a period of 5 hours each time they are started, the new

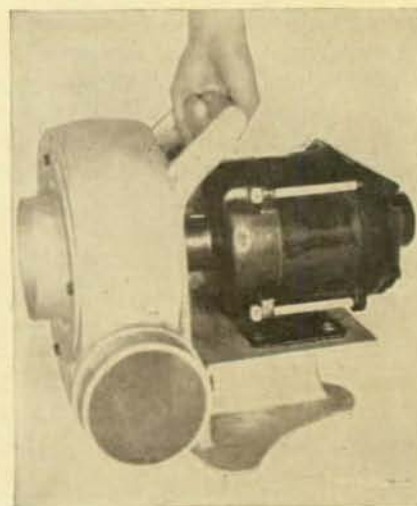


Rated life of these two Westinghouse quartz type mercury vapor lamps has been increased 50 per cent. The upper lamp is the 400 watt E-H1, the lower lamp the 250 watt C-H5.

rated life is 3000 hours. This life applies regardless of the position in which the lamp is burned; vertical, horizontal or midway between.

Portable Fresh Air Blower Weighs Only 50 Pounds

Designed to save lives and improve worker efficiency by providing fresh air to men working in confined places, a new lightweight but powerful aluminum portable safety ventilator is now being made available to the industrial world, according to an announcement by its manufacturer, United Electric Motor Company, 178 Centre Street, New York City.



Called "SAF-T-AIR," the new electric motor-driven ventilator has a capacity of 425 cubic feet per minute yet weighs only 50 pounds. One man can easily carry it by a balanced handle which has been placed over the center of gravity so the unit can not tip over when carried or hung. Made of

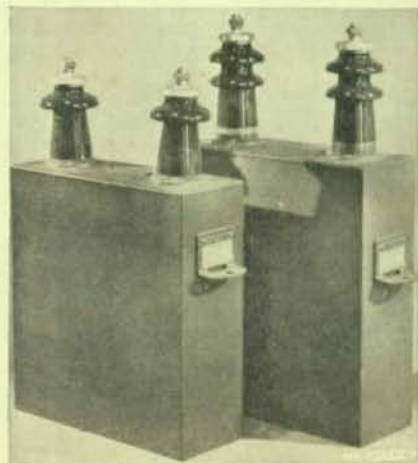
non-corrosive spark-proof aluminum, "SAF-T-AIR" can be connected with the nearest lighting or power supply outlet without danger of overloading. Its compact size allows it to pass through small hatchways and hard-to-get-to places. The manufacturer states the new ventilator will deliver more air or remove more gas through longer lengths of hose having more bends than any other unit of equal size.

"SAF-T-AIR" can be used either as blower or exhauster. It is said to be excellent for eliminating hazardous gases, fumes, vapors, dust and foul air from drums, vats, tanks, tank-cars, boilers, sewers, manholes, ship-holds and other inaccessible places.

It is highly efficient on welding, spray-painting, tank-coating and cargo-unloading jobs, according to its maker.

New Distribution Capacitor Cheaper to Install

A 25-kvar individual distribution capacitor with lower weight per kvar than existing 15-kvar units for reduced crossarm loading and lower over-all installation cost is announced by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Similar in design, dimensions and appearance to present Westinghouse 15-kvar units, the 25-kvar capacitors are 66% per cent greater in capacity with increase in weight and volume of only 50 per cent. Units mount in standard one-, two-, or four-unit racks of the same size as previously furnished for the 15-kvar capacitors.



The new 25-kvar capacitors have all the features of the 15-kvar units. The dielectric is Inerteen; porcelain terminals are solder sealed for tight, weatherproof bushing joints; and the steel case is all welded with a weather-proof zinc spray finish for long life.

Twenty-five kvar capacitors are available for all the usual distribution voltages from 2,400 volts delta or 4,160 Y to 7,960 volts delta or 13,800 Y.

Westinghouse Single-Phase Industrial Squirrel Cage

A single-phase Life-Line capacitor-start, induction-run, squirrel cage motor is available from Westinghouse Electric Corporation in ratings of $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5 and 7½ hp (Frames 203 through 324). This motor is of all-steel construction.

This newly designed motor—Type CAP—utilizes the capacitor for starting only. The starting switch or relay disconnects the capacitor as the motor approaches full speed; it then operates as induction run motor.

Air openings are in the lower half of the end brackets to give full protection against dripping liquids. Self-sealed, prelubricated ball bearings provide effective lubrication for five years or longer without repacking.

The Type CAP motor can be used for practically any single-phase application including: compressors for garages, refrigeration and air conditioning, reciprocating and centrifugal pumps, machine tools, etc.



The motors are available for 60, 50 and 25 cycle, single-phase, 110/220 volts dual voltage (Frames 203-225), 110 or 220 volts single voltage (Frames 254 and above); 3450, 1750, 1160 RPM for 60 cycle, 2875, 1475, 970 for 50 cycle and 1450 RPM for 25 cycle; 40°C rise continuous duty on 60 and 25 cycle, 50°C rise continuous duty on 50 cycle.

Portable Airport Beacon Has Many Features

A low-cost, low-maintenance, 100,000 candlepower rotating beacon for airports is announced by Westinghouse. Available for lighted or unlighted small airports or for small seaplane bases, the new beacon is equipped with a transfer relay so that if the service lamp burns out, an auxiliary lamp is turned on instantly and an indicator contact is closed to give warning that the service lamp must be replaced. The relay resets automatically when the service lamp is replaced or in case of accidental trip-out of the switch.

The beacon weighs less than 100 pounds yet has many of the features of large beacons. All exterior metal parts are finished in accordance with

CAA color requirements. The beacon is totally enclosed under a rubber gasketed glass dome and can be operated in any climate since it is not affected by sleet, rain, or temperatures from -15 to +130 degrees F.



Two identical optical systems, each consisting of four doublet lens arranged in pairs project two concentrated beams 180 degrees apart for 10-mile visibility under normal flying conditions when a 500-watt airway beacon lamp is used. Color lenses are available conforming to requirements of Specification AN-C-56, Type I, Grade D for color. The optical systems are designed so that the beacon is visible from any point above the horizon. Beams can be adjusted from 0 to 12 degrees above the horizontal as required.

Point-to-Point Equipment Described in Booklet

The new point-to-point radio communication equipment is described in a new booklet of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Typical applications for this equipment are: ship-to-shore; between airports; and industrial communication systems such as mining, lumbering and construction.

This 8-page booklet shows the adaptability of the Westinghouse type MV equipment to cover all radio communication demands by offering all these types of service from one transmitter: on-off telegraphy, frequency shift keying, facsimile, MCW and radio-telephony.

The center spread chart illustrates the inherent "building-block" design, by which only those units needed to perform specific tasks need be incorporated in any final assembly.

Copies of the booklet (B-3945) may be obtained from the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, P. O. Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Annual Statement of Electrical Workers' Benefit Association

In compliance with the requirements of the Fraternal Act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1947.

ASSETS					
<i>Bonds</i>					
United States Government	\$6,220,000.00				
Canadian Government, Cities and Provinces	19,588.79				
Public Utilities	27,920.00				
Industrial and Miscellaneous	67,832.00				
Those subject to amortization carried at amortized values, those not subject carried at market values					
<i>Stocks</i>			440,596.00		
Public Utilities	\$ 115,400.00				
Banks and Insurance Companies	255,296.00				
Industrial and Miscellaneous	69,900.00				
Carried at market values					
<i>First Mortgage Loans</i>		6,878,227.49			
Federal Housing Insured Loans	\$2,510,683.68				
Government Insured Loans	99,475.80				
Conventional Amortized Loans	4,173,448.01				
Other Mortgage Loans	94,625.00				
<i>Real Estate Owned</i>		473,302.88			
Home Office Building	\$ 473,302.88				
Cash in Banks and Office	2,588,739.31				
Interest and Rents Accrued	42,754.74				
Other Assets	329,856.83				
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS			\$17,088,818.04		
LIABILITIES					
Death Claims due and unpaid	\$114,735.04				
Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year	71,375.00				
Advance Assessments	36,850.80				
Other Liabilities	10,216.74				
TOTAL LIABILITIES			\$233,177.58		
INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1947					
Income					
Memberships, Admissions and Reinstatement Fees	\$3,174,716.40				
Interest, Mortgage Loans	302,912.96				
Interest, Bonds	134,167.71				
Dividends on Stocks	34,953.16				
Rents	58,409.03				
Profits on Sale or Maturity of Investments	138,812.00				
TOTAL INCOME APPLIED			\$3,843,971.26*		
Disbursements					
Death Claims	\$1,168,243.75				
Salaries of Trustees	9.00				
Salaries of Employees	\$170,827.66				
Insurance Department Fees	202.00				
Contributions	1,090.00				
Printing, Stationery and Supplies	926.10				
Postage, Express, Telephone and Telegraph	1,723.01				
Insurance and Surety Bond Premiums	492.97				
Expenses Supreme Lodge Meetings	54.14				
Legal Expenses and Fees	2,428.35				
Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate	67,536.17				
Auditing	1,100.00				
Taxes: Federal, Personal Property, etc.	14,538.66				
Investment Expense	37,058.37				
Depreciation	12,346.69				
Losses and Decreases on Investments	104,918.63				
Miscellaneous	102.63				
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			\$1,583,598.13*		
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS			\$2,260,373.13		
* Does not include Suspense Items of \$212,184.84 debit.					
EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES		Number	Amount		
Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1946	176,921		\$131,110,850.00		
Benefit Certificates written during the year	39,173				
Benefit Certificates revived during the year	1,481		932,025.00		
Benefit Certificates increased during the year			15,157,725.00		
TOTALS	217,525		\$147,200,600.00		
Benefit Certificates terminated, decreased or transferred during the year	24,976		9,335,200.00		
Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1947	192,549		\$137,865,400.00		
Benefit Certificates terminated by deaths reported during the year	1,388		\$ 1,188,000.00		
Benefit Certificates terminated by lapses reported during the year	23,588		8,147,200.00		
EXHIBIT OF DEATH CLAIMS					
Claims unpaid December 31, 1946	126		\$ 94,978.79		
Claims reported during the year	1,388		1,188,000.00		
TOTALS	1,514		\$ 1,282,978.79		
Claims paid during the year	1,267		1,168,243.75		
BALANCE	247		\$ 114,735.04		
Claims rejected during the year	102				
Claims unpaid December 31, 1947	145		\$ 114,735.04		

With the Ladies

(Continued from page 14)

skin and the color of your hair and eyes. Many of the department stores perform this service for their customers. Go easy on the rouge and apply it carefully. Be painstaking in applying your lipstick and choose becoming tones that do not clash with your costumes. Don't wear blue-red or rose tones with your tangerine suit and please refrain from wearing your orange-red lipstick with your dusty rose dress.

Last month we resolved to trim down in order to wear the new dresses and suits with their pencil-slim waists. This month resolve to take care of your skin so you will look fresh and pretty in the fancy, frilly hats fashion has created for you.

And now for a word or two on another matter. If you've done any clothes shopping lately, you know how terribly expensive everything is. The new summer dresses are coming in

and the price they ask for a plain little cotton number is simply outrageous. Your last year's dresses definitely don't have the "new look" and so you are in a quandary as to how you are not to look "frumpy" and still manage to keep your family eating three "squares" a day.

Make Your Own

Many of the women I know are solving their dress problem by making their own. Even people who have never sewn as much as a seam before are taking sewing classes and doing very well. These classes are being given extensively in nearly all cities. They are reasonable and they are quite instructive and helpful. Just recently I met a friend of mine in a department store buying a piece of pale green Indian head material. "I haven't sewn in years," she said, "but even the most simple dresses are so high I just can't afford them. I haven't made anything since my children were little but I'm going to try my hand again."

I stopped by to see her a few days later and she showed me her finished dress and it was just darling. She had spent only one day on it—had no trouble whatsoever in cutting and sewing it, and the cost of the whole thing—material, pattern, zipper, cotton, trimming and all—was \$2.97. Why you can't get a Hoover apron for \$2.97 these days!

So why not try your hand—both for yourself and your children. You will save money. I think you will enjoy it, and let me tell you something—it does wonders for the old morale to see that proud light in your husband's eye when you say shyly, "Oh, it's just a little thing I whipped up myself!"

"Electric Chair" for Flies

An automatic electric executioner of flies, gnats and other small insects, eliminating the need for sprays, has been devised for use, especially in dairies, bakeries and other food outlets.

President Johnny O'Shea Has Bad Case of St. Louis Blues

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Have you heard the new record, "Johnny O'Shea?"

The president of Local No. 1, I. B. E. W. in St. Louis, is Johnny O'Shea, as most of the delegates to the last convention in San Francisco will remember. We haven't heard if there was any connection with the record recording company, but, just the same, he has that smiling voice like the record. All of our members are kidding him about it.

The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association, one of the oldest river-front sites on the west bank of the Mississippi River, was condemned and cleared for a national memorial in honor of Thomas Jefferson and the Old West. The idea started in 1932 and recently the design for a 590 foot-high arch made of stainless steel will decorate the river-front area.

The arch, called "The Gateway to the West," and a design for the remainder of the 83-acre memorial area won the \$40,000 first prize last week in a nationwide architectural competition sponsored by the association.

J. C. Spotts, superintendent for the National Park Service of the memorial area, speaking at the York Hotel before members of the local chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers, said the arch, when built, will become the most photographed object in the country. "There is no other known memorial like it," he said.

It has been estimated that the total cost will be \$21,000,000. The sight is within one block of the first meeting hall of the I. B. E. W., 305 Olive Street. Remember, this is the town where the Electrical Brotherhood was born, and was known years ago as the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In 1897, at the Detroit convention, the question arose, due to Canada's participation, to change the name of the Brotherhood from National to International. The

question was submitted to referendum and was adopted in 1899.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.
The Lover of "Light" Work.

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New York Sounds Warning of State "Taft-Hartley Laws"

L. U. 3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—In sounding warnings against the Taft-Hartley Act in our recent letters we have not mentioned a danger that, so to speak, lies nearer to home. That danger is the "little T-H laws" that have been passed by many of our state legislatures.

This was brought forcibly to our attention on reading the opening address by Secretary of Labor L. B. Schwellenbach of the "Fourteenth National Conference on Labor Legislation." In this address the Secretary states that "Amidst the sound and fury which accompanied the debate and passage of the Federal Labor-Management Act of 1947 (T-H law) many persons overlooked the fact that some 30 state legislatures passed, with less sound but considerably more fury, legislation affecting labor unions in . . . a restrictive sense."

For example 14 states passed anti-closed-shop laws; 12 passed laws restricting picketing and other strike activities; 11 outlawed secondary boycotts, and 11 regulated public relations in public utili-

ties. Other state laws affected jurisdictional strikes, strikes of public employees, the number of pickets and the check-off of union dues. These are not all but they will suffice to indicate the general trend toward nullifying all activities of organized labor that have, in the past, improved wages and working conditions for working men and women. These state laws are designed to take up any slack there may be in the T-H law and can be even more dangerous than the latter in states wherein the employers are strongly anti-labor and can bring more direct pressure to bear on the members of the state legislature than they can on the members of Congress.

We members of organized labor, in particular, must be on our guard every minute at this time of year when we have so many of our primary elections to nominate candidates for local and state offices and as delegates to the national conventions. It is our duty as citizens to see to it that the right men are nominated and then to see that they are elected. Just contributing money, as you may be asked to do, will not be enough. Each one must contribute some physical effort if we are to regain the ground stolen from under our feet by the Eightieth Congress and by the various state legislatures.

The direct effects of the T-H law will not begin to be felt until later in the year when agreements made prior to August 22, 1947, begin to expire and the, so-called, union shops replace closed shops that have existed with the full approval and cooperation of employers for many years. The "union shop," especially in the building trades, will be the wedge anti-union employers have been waiting for to use in breaking down the conditions for which we have fought long and hard. Among these are the shorter work week, real apprenticeship systems and really skilled men for work on which the lives of human being depend.

Can we afford to give up these things? Make it your business to inform yourself as to where you will stand under these anti-labor laws and we know what your answer will be.

FREDERICH V. EICH, P. S.

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Democracy Means Social And Political Equality

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The word "democracy" is used more loosely today than it ever was in the past. We talk of the democracies of Western Europe and all the remnants of kingly glory are in that group. At

"The Gateway to the West"



Perspective drawing which won the \$40,000 grand prize in the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Competition, St. Louis. (Story above.)

L. U. 18, Los Angeles, Builds Tower



The men pictured, all from L. U. No. 18 in Los Angeles, were the crew which constructed a 75-foot FM radio tower for station KFI, pictured at the base of the completed tower. The tower mechanics, pictured left to right, are: E. P. Taylor, Business Manager, Local Union No. 18; George Clise, contractor; and Brothers Pat McGuire, Norman Young, Slim Stevenson, Jim Hall, Art O'Hara, Louis Hendricks, C. H. Derringer and Frank Bixler.

least one of them would not last very long if it were not for U. S. arms and money. To talk of democracy in connection with Turkey is ridiculous. There is very little democracy in that part of China in which we have poured so many billions. Even in the U. S. democracy is still to be achieved.

There is a definite reason for the use of this noble word, "democracy," in connection with countries which have little or no use for the meaning of the word. The word is being identified with the "free enterprise profit system." Any revolutionary significance the word has (and it had plenty, 170 years ago) is being drained away by this deliberate propaganda line. If it is possible to do business for profit in a country, that country is democratic; where exploitation of people and of natural resources for private profit is outlawed, that country is not democratic.

I believe that our propagandists are making the word "democracy" synonymous with the "profit system," and I think that they are the boys who can do it. In our hearts we know that profit is a tainted word. All humanitarian organizations are careful to point out that they are non-profit making. Your mother and father, your friends, your good neighbors are all good without thought of profit. Your best actions, those of which you are proud, are those done without thought of profit. The medals some of our boys wear were not earned because of profit-making. That worthy gentleman who "made" \$400,000,000 in four days, received some Congressional attention, but he will not receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Democracy means social and political equality and until we reach that state,

let us be careful how we use that much abused word.

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

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Detroit Workers Lose Thirty Millions' Wages to Gas Lack

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—My attention has been drawn to an error in a previous letter in which I stated that Local Union No. 58's Business Manager Frank C. Riley had been appointed by the International President as delegate to the recent A. F. of L. convention; whereas the fact was that Brother Riley was nominated and elected in regular procedure at the September I. B. E. W. convention in San Francisco where the Michigan delegates no doubt had much to do with Frank's campaign. I do not remember where I got the impression of an I. P. appointment, and it certainly did not come in a dream. However, I am glad to correct the record and trust that not too much embarrassment was created. Presidential appointments of delegates are very rare, and I still can't figure where I got such a rare idea.

There is no error in reporting that our same Frank is now a commissioner. The mayor of the city of Detroit has appointed him to the Public Lighting Commission, which powerful body guides the destiny of not a small part of Detroit's electric utility. His term of office will run to 1953, during which time many millions of dollars in expansion will be authorized. At a recent Detroit A. F. of L. banquet, Commissioner Riley made a forceful address in which he favored careful consideration of the merits of electrically propelled transportation in preference to gasoline. We wish for Frank every success in his new duties, and it's no secret

in Local Union No. 58 that we are very proud of him.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, which is now re-styled with the "new look," has been improved, but definitely. *One feels right, after all,* since perusing the January issue, that a lot of changes in both management and direction were long overdue; and after reading the minutes of the fourth quarterly Executive Council meeting for 1947, we know that Editor J. Scott Milne is the right man for the job.

The chief complaint of JOURNAL correspondents is that they must write matter which will be readable five to seven weeks from now. Nothing is so corny as yesterday's newspaper; and if your correspondence section does at times appear corny, it is because your hard-put scribes are being repeatedly outraged by the news services who continually scoop us in the dailies. What profit a brilliant idealist today when six weeks from now history will say: "Nuts!"

All levity aside, it's a pippin of a magazine compared to some we see, and we correspondents get a big kick out of doing our little piece. And we are forever sustained by the secret assurance that if what we write today in January is interesting to read in March, then we can rightfully take our places with Aristotle, Homer, Shakespeare, et al., whose works never die.

Thirty million dollars in wages were lost in Detroit during January due to plants closing for lack of gas. In preparing and selling the T-H Act before Congress, Mr. Hartley said among other things that the act was being designed to put the plants back into the hands of management where they belonged. Since management is now responsible for lack of gas and the loss of \$30,000,000 by Detroit workers, would this money be recoverable in the courts under the act? And if, as suggested, that this gas layoff is a new kind of lockout designed to cool off any ardor Walter's boys may have for a 30-cent increase by pre-hungering them a little, would the act "protect" them and redress them for damages?

Two very important matters for our local union will have been disposed of by the membership body by the time this appears in print. They are: the final adoption of a new set of bylaws, and the acceptance of recommendation from the negotiating committee that we accept \$2.40 per hour, an increase of 15 cents.

In the new bylaws have been incorporated some minor changes to conform with the T-H Act, and some provision has been made to increase the remuneration to employees of the union commensurate with 1948 living costs and wage standards. The last bylaws were adopted in 1937 or nearly eleven years ago.

It would take quite some space for me to discuss herein the merits or demerits of all this new legislation; and since the matter is now law, it would also be quite pointless. I would, however, like to write something of the detailed and painstaking preparation which precedes the presentation of such matters to the voting body.

All democratic processes, which we value so highly, are necessarily and inherently clumsy; and for that reason were repeatedly ridiculed by our late fascist enemies as easy to beat. "America could never win," they used to say.

"There are too many people involved in decisions. Everything would be too little and too late."

The setting up of bylaw committees and negotiating committees and so on, tends to streamline the clumsy democratic process. It thus becomes all-important that such committees be manned with individuals who are both firm and resilient, enterprising yet conservative, provocative as well as fair, and above all, honest and sincere.

It has been my pleasurable experience to watch these two committees in action, to notice the long-drawn hours of argument and rebuttal, the jockeying for advantage, and the final reporting and processing with the president and executive board.

The rank and file member of Local Union No. 58 can feel reassured that no angle was left undiscussed. It could have been more heroic to jump up in the body and demand: "We want two-fifty or nothing." At the same time it takes quite some courage and consideration to recommend to a man who is just making ends meet that he should accept 15 cents for the good of all things concerned. There was much to lose by arbitration.

Self commendation is always in bad taste; and as a member of our local's administration, the good word from me might be out of place. But I would like to say that our two important committees have worked zealously and capably for your approval; and it is my thought that the membership's ready acceptance of their recommendations was an indication of abiding faith.

The negotiating committee consists of: Business Manager Frank C. Riley, Executive Board Chairman Bob Burke, and Secretary Edward T. McCarthy. The bylaws committee consists of: President Robert E. Hendricks, Business Manager Frank C. Riley, and Secretary Edward T. McCarthy.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

Syracusan Bemoans Rumored Retirement of Senator Wagner

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Well, sir, a fellow says to the doc, he says, "Doc, you sure I got pneumonia? A friend of mine was treated for pneumonia and died of scarlet fever." The doc says, "When I treat a patient for pneumonia, he dies of pneumonia."

Well, anyhow, I did have pneumonia and can now stand on two somewhat wobbly legs, and sit down to figure out what the heck I can write for a monthly letter. All I know is what I can see through my bifocals.

With deep regret we learn of the rumored retirement of Senator Robert M. Wagner of New York. The Senator was a strong advocate and legislator of social legislation. He was author of the National Labor Relations Act, which bears his name, the first real law which gave labor an equal share with management in working out agreements, as to wages, hours, working conditions, etc. He was also co-author of much other social legislation.

Working men will be losing one of their chief champions, but persistent ill health must necessarily be his first and vital consideration. There are two kinds of legislators, the kind who

Tribute Paid to Veteran of Local 103



Bill Seaver (seated), veteran employ of the Boston Globe, receives a gift on his 75th birthday from members of Local No. 103. Left to right: C. Jodrey, H. Dray, M. Harris, John L. Sullivan, S. Sturgis, E. Lewis, D. McSweeney, W. Cullen, W. Perrigo.

L. U. 103, BOSTON, MASS.—"Smile at life, and when you do you'll find life smiling back at you."

According to the co-workers and all the people who know Smiling Brother Bill Seaver, the above quotation fits his outlook on life and his feelings toward his fellowman.

He was 75 years old on February 8, 1948. Our entire Local Union, as well as all your co-workers and friends, wish you a belated happy birthday and many more years of health and happiness. Bill was recipient of many useful gifts, which everybody hopes he will use and enjoy.

His superintendent, Brother George Noren, of Boston's leading newspaper, (*Boston Globe*), tells us that Bill has worked with tools as an active electrical

worker for 56 years. Along with all this work Bill has also found time to become one of the world's best professional bicycle riders. He won many cups and trophies in prize waltz contests. He has a lifetime average of 97, bowling with candlepins. He still wears the same mustache that he wore in the early "eighteen nineties" as a tenor in the barber shop quartet. He has also invented so many gadgets in the electrical field, that it would be impossible to enumerate them.

Brother Bill feels confident if the Senators and Representatives in Washington, could only meet and talk to him on labor problems, they would take that nasty Taft-Hartley bill and tear it up for shame's sake.

sit tight on all legislation proposed by the opposition, hoping to blame all the ills of the country on the opposite political party, and the other kind who are aware of the way inflation is pinching the average American, particularly the low income groups. These legislators accept the responsibility of trying to legislate for the people's benefit, but unfortunately they are not all party leaders.

The plan of emergency relief for Europe has been endorsed by both political parties, civic, business and union bodies; yet with continued haggling and with a policy of delay when time is so vital, may cause this country irrecoverable damage.

The many lay-offs in this vicinity have been explained away as seasonal cut-backs for inventory and lack of material caused by the prolonged cold spell. We are told at its worst very little freight moved across New York State. Shortage of oil and natural gas pressure were contributing factors in some plants.

Monopolies talk a great deal about competition and free enterprise when they

want controls removed from their business. Well, sir, I know a fellow who came from a large family who has worked very hard to educate himself as a pharmacist. You know these chain drug stores where you can buy pink pills, three decker sandwiches, or a bicycle for the kiddies? Think he would like a business like that? Sure, but where would he get backing for the number of years necessary to get an initial investment like that in the black ink. Did some one say free enterprise, or competition? Where?

And here is another story, fictional, of course, but true as example. A manufacturer makes voltage testers that a few years ago had a list price of \$15 each, but which sold to the business trade at less. His employees needed more money to live on and they received what amounted to about a 40-cent increase in the cost of the testers. Nobody would blame the manufacturer for taking enough extra for himself to make an 80-cent increase, but no, he had to raise his own profit by \$9.60. This increase in cost he blames

upon labor, and of course the increased cost of material is blamed upon labor also.

What are we going to do about monopolies? Control them or let free enterprise die? Are we going to elect men to Congress who favor monopolies and are anti-labor? Say it isn't so.

Make a study of the candidates and then get yourself and all the kinfolk out at election time and V-O-T-E.

FRED KING, P. S.

Ohioan Reports Jurisdiction Matters Becoming a Problem

L. U. 129, ELYRIA, OHIO—As you have not heard from us this year we want to report that we are yet on the battle front and winning some victories for which we are grateful.

When we say victories we mean getting and holding some work that we think rightfully belongs to us. It is too bad, brethren, when we as workmen have to fight our brothers in other crafts to get what is really ours, but as long as big business can keep union crafts fighting among themselves they are satisfied, but if all crafts would stick together as good union men should, then we as organized labor, would not have the differences that we sometimes have.

We feel that we have been somewhat successful in protecting our work from the encroachment of other crafts. We have been through many heated arguments and a few fist fights on some of our projects in keeping work that rightfully belongs to us, but as you will see by a few of the following reports from our jurisdiction we are holding our own.

The electricians are taking care of all the unloading and storing of all electrical equipment including motors, generators, transformers, switchboards, reduction gears, and all the rigging for heavy electrical equipment.

We have also, all the fabricating and erecting of steel substations, towers, and poles, and the taking down of all poles, towers and stations and the salvage of the same, including our own operators on winch trucks and we furnish our own signalman when necessary.

This work is being done on the following projects in our jurisdiction, National Tube Company, Lorain, Ohio, the contractors are: Dingle Clark Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Patterson Emerson Comstock Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dyer Electric Co., Birmingham, Ala.; T. H. McGraw, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Others are the Baltimore & Ohio Coal Docks of Lorain, Ohio, by the Zipp Electric Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., at Akron Lake, Ohio, by the Dingle Clark Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.

We have in our files letters from numerous other jobs and construction companies verifying our statements, and we can assure you if you want some good advice and help, our business agent, Brother William Barnes, 118 West 18th St., Lorain, Ohio, will be glad to help you in any way he can.

We are ready to admit it is not an easy job sometimes to hold what is rightfully yours, but if every Local Union would put up a fight for what is theirs it would be easier for all of us to retain what is ours. One reason we feel that

we have been as successful as we have, is that our stewards have been alert and use good judgment in the handling of the matter, also the superintendents and our general foreman have been very cooperative. This goes a long way to help.

We also keep our International informed of any disputes that may arise and we find it a great help especially when our representatives appear personally on the job. It does a lot to lift the morale of the men and we wish to say thanks to International Vice President Gordon Freeman.

GEORGE BRUCE, P. S.

Sports and Spring Tra-Las Yodeled by Cincinnati Fan

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—When this letter is printed in our International JOURNAL it will be about the first week of April and to the dyed-in-the-wool baseball fans here in the Queen City that means "opening day" as only we here and our Reds do celebrate. And as another baseball season gets underway we look forward to a good season on the diamond and may the best team with the best spirit of sportsmanship win.

And while I am on our sport subjects again—hearty congratulations to our own AFL Local No. 212 bowling team! They are really in there throwing those balls down the alleys and at this writing are leading the league. Keep it up, chums!

Now I want to thank each and every one who served on the committee for our annual dance which was held on St. Valentine's Day, Saturday, February 14, in the Hall of Mirrors of the Hotel

Netherland Plaza in Cincinnati. A grand crowd, fine orchestra and a brilliant "Kelly"-sponsored floor show! We are very proud of the ability of our committee to handle our annual affair so well. Thanks again, Brothers. We were very happy to play host to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Freeman, three Brother members from Cleveland, Ohio, who were able to attend, and to our local dignitaries, the various judges, county commission officials, prosecutors and all the other business managers from the other building trades. A swell night for every one!

And now a note about our sick Brothers at this writing: Jack Wakefield, an appendectomy operation; P. Edmondson is still ailing and William Wothlin; Walter Maddux, M. Weisenborn, S. Keller, R. Hayes, F. Marty, G. Huber and Charles Williams are still on the sick list. Hope by now they are all feeling better.

Here is a note about our apprentice training school again. It has been very well attended this season and was well handled by our committee and its chairman, Elmer Bollman. By press time for this letter, school will be over for this year and we all hope next year's classes will be better and bigger so as to give our boys every possible chance to become good mechanics.

Here in the Queen City as well as all over the International Brotherhood we should all read and heed President D. Tracy's great article in the February issue of our JOURNAL regarding your duty to register and vote this very, very important year and above all, if your state gives you a chance to vote against and defeat labor's enemies.

Our work here and around Cincinnati

Cincinnati's Install Huge Hotel Converter



Standing left to right: W. Meier, Jr., D. Ruchl, W. Ruchl, Jr., R. Weisenborn, R. Jentzen, W. Drockelman, R. Louis, W. E. Bollman, Chris Schardine, (Gibson Hotel Engineer), R. Fessler. Front row, left to right: C. Kleier, Dan Fessler, E. Anderson, S. Winkler, H. Murray, William Holmes and P. Westermeyer. seventeen men participated in the installation of the DC-AC converter recently installed at the Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati. In the background is a portion of some of the equipment which the members of Local Union No. 212 installed.

is holding up very nicely and we are always able to get our share of the good industrial work here in our huge factories. This is due in no small part to our energetic Business Representative Harry Williams, who never fails to put forth his very best for our Local No. 212 at all times.

Here is an interesting item about a little bundle of joy from heaven. On St. Valentine's Day, February 14, Danny and Shirley Johnson became parents of a little girl. This is Danny and Shirley's second child, the other being a boy. But imagine "Grandpappy" Johnson becoming a granddad for the second time on such a great day as St. Valentine's. Congratulations and best wishes to Mother and Dad and we all hope Grandpa holds up well under the strain.

And here is a wedding announcement. On Wednesday, February 4, Local President Leo Ober and his wife, Helen, held a very nice reception for their daughter, Dorothy, who was married in the afternoon at a church ceremony, to Mr. Leroy Hoover. The best of luck and good wishes for a long, happy, married life from all of your friends. And again I'll close until next time, so au revoir.

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

Writer Sees a Future for Youngsters on Railroads

L. U. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.—On Saturday, May 1, 1948, our first annual dance will be held in Chicago, Ill., at 9 p. m., in the Terrace Room of the Keyman's Club, 4711 West Madison Street. Out-of-town members arriving at the Terminal Depot will find good transportation on the Madison Street car, traveling to Cicero Avenue, 4800 west and walking back east, one-half block. Music will be furnished by one of the popular name bands in Chicago. The dance committee headed by John Calderwood as chairman; T. Jarzombek, Tom Hughbanks, B. Pulsa, and Arhany Desbiens with C. H. Foote, are well-known for their previous successes in providing the entertainment that satisfies the members and friends of the organized Electrical Workers on the Chicago and Northwestern System.

If any of our retired members who are entitled to wear the 20-year pin have not received one, please communicate with the office and a pin will be forwarded promptly, because a resolution was adopted more than a year ago to provide every qualified member with a token which represented and fulfilled the sentiment accorded by the members to each and every union Brother.

The first appointment as mechanic in charge for an electrician was that of Brother Burmeister, who went to Nelson, Ill. Always responsible and considerate in discharging his duties as supervisor of train control, Brother Legge was instrumental in obtaining preference for an electrician and within a very few years our qualified mechanics should be filling similar positions in locations that are of strategic importance. I will venture the opinion, minus any degree of prophecy, that the future for many of the young men training for electrical work will find unlimited opportunity on this railroad, if they will work just a little harder, study as often and when idle

time permits, thus enabling them to proudly announce that advancement is what they are seeking. In quoting Dr. Samuel Johnson, in conversation, "Sir, in my early years I read very hard. It is a sad reflection, but a true one, that I knew almost as much at 18 as I do now. My judgment, to be sure, was not so good, but I had all the facts. I remember very well, when I was at Oxford, an old gentleman said to me, 'Young man, ply your books diligently now and acquire a stock of knowledge; for when years come upon you, you will find that poring upon books will be but an irksome task'."

Best wishes to all.

R. H. GEBHE, P. S.

York, Pa., Gives Report on Apprentice Training Program

L. U. 229, YORK, PA.—For some time now this P. S. has wanted to give a report on our apprentice-training program. However, this was necessarily delayed for lack of information. Local No. 229 is carrying its full quota of apprentices with an additional list waiting. This indicates the high regard our young men have for the trade. So to give you a first-hand report I ventured forth on one of the many sub-zero nights in January.

The York Technical Institute in the William Penn High School buildings is our objective. It was started during the war to furnish industry with better-trained men. So well has it accomplished this task that it has earned a permanent place in our local educational program. Let's go inside and warm up. As we pass through the corridor we see familiar faces outside Room 57 and since we are early, let's join the gab fest. Before we are aware of it, 7 o'clock is here and about 20 of us file to our seats. Brother Miller is the instructor for this, the third year in "Theory and Motors," and with crayon in hand at the blackboard, poses the question, What size wire, conduit and protective devices are required by the code for installation of 25, 10 and 1/4 H. P. 220-volt 3-phase motors? Some answers are wrong but most are correct. Darn that chair ahead, every time you stretch your legs, you bump your shins. Another problem on SP transformer type welders. Give size wire, conduit and fuse protection for five variously rated welders. What size wire, conduit and fuse protection for a feeder with a balanced load 3-phase. Class lasts till 9:30 with a short recess, after which a bull session is held which often lasts till 10. Sorry we cannot visit Brother Morey's class—"Theory and Construction" (second year class). Classes meet only twice weekly, so we shall visit Mr. Heterick's class, "Fundamentals and Theory" (first year). Only a few faces here are familiar as most of the men do not belong to the local. Mr. Heterick (regular member of the high school faculty) sketches a shunt generator, indicating direction of rotation and field polarity. What is the direction of the current? You raise your hand and with thumb and fingers extended—presto—the current goes this direction. Only trick is not to hold up the wrong hand. Here, too, practical questions are considered. This room is equipped to make electrical demonstrations and oft times small domestic motors are repaired. These classes are

marked for their earnestness, enthusiasm and association of ideas. As indicated, two of the three instructors are regular I. B. E. W. Local No. 229 men, while one is a member of the regular high school faculty. With such competent instructors under the direction of Mr. Herr, our apprentices have an outstanding opportunity for self advancement. I'm sure they will be a credit to our local and carry on the traditions that distinguish our men.

While we of Local No. 229 of York, Pa., are freezing, it would be nice to hear from Brother Ralph Spangler somewhere in South America. What temperatures have you down there? Have you struck any oil yet?

STEWART HOLTZINGER, P. S.

Three From Toledo, Minus Schiever, Went to Conclave

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO—Local No. 245, Toledo, Ohio, has suffered a sincere loss in the death of Brother Ralph Landis. Brother Landis had not been well for several years and the past few months had been very ill. We regret to announce that he saw fit to take his life a short time ago. He had been a member of this local since 1934 and had actively participated in many of its activities. While already in poor health he served the local last spring on the committee which negotiated the 1947 contract. He is missed.

Your correspondent was a bit in error last time in regards to the Ohio State Federation of Labor's political convention held in Columbus, Ohio, February 8. Events at the last minute made it impossible for me to attend. Local No. 245 was represented however, by Brothers Jacob Bryan, Ray Falls, and Oliver Myers. It was an honor to us to have Brother Myers elected a vice chairman of the Political Education League. We also noted the Johnny Briedenbaugh of the Dayton local of the I. B. E. W., was elected a vice chairman. We wish our members and the league much success and trust that they have the support of the membership. It doesn't take much attention to the antics of our Congress and State Legislature to reach the conclusion that we need a lot of intelligent political education. This year, 1948, should be interesting to say the least.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

Old-Time Picture of Float Shows Early I. B. E. W. Members

L. U. 306, AKRON, OHIO—It is with much pleasure that we forward for publication a photograph of old-timers of the I. B. E. W. The float in the background was very complete but due to the age of the photograph I think a description of it would be very timely.

The poles contained power, light and telephone wiring. The pole at the front of the float had a lighting transformer mounted on the cross arms. While it is not very easily seen, there is a power transformer mounted on the bed of the float at the rear. In the center of the float you will recognize a gasoline engine which drove a generator to complete the over-all theme of the float.

The telephone switchboard is recog-

A Backward Glance at the Boys of Akron, Ohio, in Labor Day Parade



Brother Frank Loomis, of Local Union No. 306, dug this photograph out of an old album. Behind the members is shown a float that was entered by the Local in an early-day parade. "Inasmuch as Akron is a hilly town, one of the Brothers must have been designated to operate the brakes on the wagon," C. W. Murray, business manager of the Local, observes. Motive power was "two hayburners with leather steering wheels."

nizable as is the young lady operator. We could say that it was prophetic at that time that some day women would become members of the local unions. Anyhow, we have seen the prophecy fulfilled.

As for the motive power of this float, it was "two hayburners with leather steering wheels." Inasmuch as Akron is a hilly town, one of the Brothers must have been designated to operate the brakes on the wagon. It goes without saying that a great deal of work was expended to put this float into shape.

This photograph was preserved through the years by one of our veteran members, Brother Frank Loomis. He presented the picture to the writer and I know that it will be of interest to Brother Loomis and many others to see this picture appear in the JOURNAL. Brother Loomis, reading from left to right, is the fourth man in the front row. An interesting fact concerning Brother Loomis and his family, with their background in the electrical industry, is that the first all-electric police patrol wagon was built by the Loomis family early in the century.

We are all pleased with the rearrangement and dressing up of the JOURNAL, not because it is the JOURNAL of our own trade but by comparison with publications of other nationals and internationals, our JOURNAL does take the lead.

C. W. MURRAY, B. M.

Kill the Rats of U. S. and Throw 250,000 Out of Work-

L. U. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Law schools are opening in this vicinity. Courses for working men or anyone else. They will last a few weeks. They will

have one result: The student will become so confused by that clatter, that it will take him weeks to go back to normal.

The laws of today are fabricated. Law makers take their fancy as a basis; upon this they build a theory and by edict they command the facts to conform themselves to the theory. A few of those edicts may perchance work, a very few. The others are blatantly false. That does not bother the law manufacturers. Like the metaphysicians of the Middle Ages, they make new theories again, based on nothing, and new edicts implement or contradict the old ones.

Science, the opposite of metaphysics, discovers facts and the theory evolved is analysis of facts and is existing law.

Benjamin Franklin, a scientist, discovered and enunciated this law:

"We must hang together or we shall be hung separately." That is about the only law that need concern us right now.

Schools of economics are sprouting up for our benefit. That would be interesting only as a post mortem examination. Things have changed and we must follow events. We have to be progressive. To become stagnant would cause our death as a nation. The economy of the immediate future will be based on: "Wages sufficient to buy what we produce." The only surplus allowed will be a reserve that we may need for domestic or foreign purposes.

Some agency or other says that: "Rats in the U. S. are destroying a lot of grain and other commodities. This wealth is the work of 250,000 people. So kill the rats." Under our present economy, what shall we do with the quarter of a million people thrown out of work when the last rat dies?

RENE LAMBERT, P. S.

One of Two Deaths Reported Caused by 6,900-Volt Line

L. U. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.—Local Union No. 313 mourns the recent death of two of its members, Brother C. G. J. Madden and Brother W. S. Richardson.

Brother Madden held the oldest card in L. U. No. 313. He will be remembered as a past business agent and organizer, past president of the Delaware State Federation of Labor and delegate to hundreds of labor conferences. His last job was as press secretary.

Brother Richardson, a young ex-marine, was killed while working near a 6,900-volt line. There are those who believe Brother Richardson could have been revived if a resuscitator had been available for immediate use. It is our conviction that a resuscitator should be required equipment for any employe on high tension work. We might again remind all Brothers that in any case, every man must be his own safety committee.

RAY WALLS, P. S.

Snow, Low Temperatures and High Water Hit Ohio Valley

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—Snow, zero temperature and high water. This is a summary of what the people of this Ohio Valley community have battled, to keep things moving the past six weeks. But in spite of these unpleasant handicaps Local No. 317 workers lost very little time. The linemen of our Local were the hardest hit. Due to some severe blizzards and impassable roads, some of the boys were grounded. Jack Bobbit and Charles Singer, our business agents, related some real hardship experience, while travelling the highways to contact many

of our new lineman members and prospective members. All members of L. U. No. 317 are certainly getting wide awake politically. The enthusiasm at each meeting is growing steadily. When election day comes this year, it will be hard to find a member of L. U. No. 317 who cannot explain in detail the virtues or unsympathetic records of any candidate seeking office, as to whether he is or is not a friend of labor. In the past many of us have casually remarked: "I'm no politician." Well, Brother, whether you ever become a politician or not, just attend and get interested for once in your life. The educational information that organized labor is promoting at the present time, you will find not only interesting but profitable, and in the near future I'm sure I will note in your local news to the JOURNAL, your sentiment which reads, "I'm glad I got interested."

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

Folks, Step Up and Have One on Casper, Wyoming!

L. U. 322, CASPER, WYO.—Although our Local has been active for a good many years, starting from just a few to its present strength of 83 good-standing members, this is our first effort of contact with other Brothers through the JOURNAL.

Heretofore, we have enjoyed and appreciated news of other Locals, without letting the rest of the world know we exist. We will remedy this in the future.

Next month we will have some news of the many jobs to come under our jurisdiction for all those Brothers interested in "going west," as friend Greeley remarked.

DAVE WEISMAN, P. S.

Brother Rolla D. Taylor Receives Unusual Honor

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—We do not know who is responsible for the planting of all the Cocoanut Palms and the many stately Royal Palms that line the lake front and many principal streets of the palm beaches, or who laid out parts of this fine section of the country. But we do know who is partly responsible for starting one of the best local unions in the State of Florida—a man who is a real pioneer of the State of Florida, as well as a pioneer in the labor movement, especially in the electrical industry in the entire lower east coast section. He is a man who has endured many hardships and hard knocks, as in common to all trail-blazers. He is still with us, and has come through hale and hearty, to just past middle age, none the worse for his many adventures.

Brother Rolla D. Taylor came to Florida from the State of Pennsylvania at an early age in 1888. His parents brought him here seeking good health, as about 90 per cent of the people coming to Florida do. They settled near Ocala where Brother Taylor went to school. He went to Tampa in 1895 and worked for the Bell Telephone Co., which had a going business there with a total of 80 telephones. After working here for about three years the telephone company had

Veteran Member of Local Union 323 Honored



Officers of Local Union No. 323 are shown here with Honored Member Rolla D. Taylor. Back row (left to right): Ralph L. Harpster, Financial Secretary; Morris Knight, President; H. B. "Bud" Bearrow, Vice President; Emery Wall, Recording Secretary. Front row: Roy MacMenigall, Business Manager; Rolla D. Taylor, Honored Member, and Robert L. Rice, Treasurer.

between 400 and 500 subscribers. In 1898 he came to West Palm Beach to work for the Florida East Coast Hotel Co., at the Royal Poinciana Hotel in Palm Beach. In coming to West Palm Beach he settled in the vicinity of what is now the County Poor Farm area. At that time there were only a few barrooms on what is now First Street and the main business street was Narcissus Street, which had a few stores.

Brother Taylor helped organize the first local union in West Palm Beach and we believe it was called Local Union No. 123. Some time in 1901 the charter of this new local union was lost. In the panic years 1907 or 1908 the remaining members of this local put their cards in the Miami local union. He also helped to organize the first local union in Miami, Fla., in 1902. They had to import a lineman from the West Coast to have enough members to get a charter. Brother Taylor is about the only living charter member of Local Union No. 323, which was organized in the spring of 1914, and he has been a member in continuous good standing up to the present time.

All the members of these first local organizations worked for the Florida East Coast Hotel Company at the Poinciana and the Beach Club, also on a few houses that were built along the lake front, in Palm Beach. At this time no one would think of building anything on the ocean front, and no doubt there are many people who have ocean front homes now, who would be glad if their homes were on the lake front instead. The plant at the hotel furnished the only electric current at this time, for only a small area in Palm Beach. Rolla did not stay with the hotel company very long, only 48 years. About two years ago he was pensioned off by the hotel company, but this is a mere formality, as he is still employed on a job he has very efficiently held for a good number of years, as electrical inspector of the town of Palm Beach. Together with all his other activities Brother Taylor is a gentleman farmer.

He has an orange and grapefruit farm about 20 miles west of the city of West Palm Beach, and many's the time when seeing Rolla on some job, he would call you out to his car and give you a bag of the fruit he almost always carried with him. And for those who do not want to go out west to buy fruit, you can get it at his city home on Fern Street.

So, with this brief resume of some of the more important accomplishments of our worthy Brother, it is very fitting, that on the eve of the observance of American Brotherhood Week, that the members of Local Union No. 323 present a life membership card, card Number ONE, to show their appreciation and gratitude for a worthy service rendered. Many of the present members who know Brother Taylor have a great respect for him, but future members who will not know him personally, will also thank him for the fine part he played in starting this movement in West Palm Beach, Fla.

A reception at the Labor Temple, in his honor is to be given tonight and the presentation of the Life Membership Card. A 30-year pin of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will also be given this member.

The instigator of this whole movement, in this presentation, is to be credited to Brother William Donohue, who by his actions is endeavoring to keep the spirit of brotherly love in the Brotherhood.

With all good wishes and kindest regards to Brother Rolla D. Taylor.

BENJAMIN G. ROEBER, P. S., Pro Tem.

Miami Shushes to Ease Delicate Tourist Ears

L. U. 349, MIAMI, FLA.—While the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was convening here in Miami, we were honored by the presence of our International President Dan Tracy at several of our Executive Board meetings and at one of our stewards' meetings. He gave a memorable talk to the stewards which I

Local 357 Donates Services for Juvenile Home



These members of Local Union No. 357, Las Vegas, Nev., donated their services for the wiring job of the Clark County Juvenile Home in Las Vegas as their contribution to the community welfare of the area. They are, left to right: Otto Kimball and the Rev. E. A. Wessel, members of the Clark County Juvenile Board; D. O. Vernon, Harry Burnham, Donald Barnier, David Lovell, Harold Curry, Lon George, Lon George, Jr. (mascot), Johnny Mayes; Guy Mathis, architect; R. E. Hensinger, Business Manager.

am sure they won't forget in quite a while. Brother Dan was to attend our regular meeting last Friday but was called away a few hours before to return to Washington. I know we missed another of those great talks that only men like Brother Dan Tracy can give.

Work is not too good as yet but the prospects look good for later this summer. One of the main reasons is because of the so-called "anti-noise" ordinance that Miami Beach is enforcing at present. This law states that it is unlawful to make any kind of noise on any building operation that is being constructed within 50 yards of any other completed structure during the period between January 15 to April 15. That means you couldn't hammer or bang or saw or even talk loudly. Of course, it is being tested in the courts for constitutionality, but until then we have to mark time. This indirectly affects at least 10,000 tradesmen. So before heading this way, drop Business Manager Bill Johnson a line.

Local No. 349 is still forging ahead on its organizing. Business Manager Johnson now has over 110 electrical shops of various classifications signed up. That means that our membership is growing also. It has grown to such an extent that our cramped quarters in which we hold meetings, is keeping away too many of the newly-initiated members. They are the ones that need the teaching of good unionism and one of the places to learn unionism is in the meeting room. Also the cramped working quarters of the business managers and financial secretary create inefficiency and waste. The membership have long wanted to remedy this condition, but have been stymied by lack of cooperation of the other trades who hold shares in the old Labor Temple with us. As always the electricians are not to be held back for long. A building committee was appointed by our local president, Frank Roche, to obtain a site

and when that was done, to have building plans drawn and other details worked out. To date I can report very good progress for the building committee. They located a plot of ground centrally located in a good neighborhood and are going ahead with the plans. They are now at the estimate stage and by the look of things, we should have an ample meeting hall and office quarters this year.

Brother members, I am writing this as a reminder of that which has been talked and preached at every opportunity. And that is, that you *must* register and vote. This is *your* bread and butter. If you fail to do both, you have only cut your own throats. The business manager has asked you time and again. Your own President Frank Roche, who is the Labor Political Committee chairman, has asked you on numerous occasions to register yourselves and your wives and relatives. Of course, the business manager has no control over what your relatives do, but remember this, he does have and he can control what *you* do, in so far as work is concerned. The registration lists are being carefully checked right now by our office. The precinct numbers given by some of the Brothers are wrong, deliberately or otherwise. Let me say here and now, if I was the business manager, and I knew certain Brothers were deliberately knifing our local by not registering and voting to better our working conditions, I would remove those negligent Brothers from their present good jobs and give them a taste of the bench for a while. I know I sound harsh, but sometimes one needs to be harsh to impress some careless or hard-headed Brothers to *wake up*. Brother Bill Johnson may read this and take the hint, so get registered and vote, Brothers.

One thing I would like to see worked out between our contractors and the local is a plan for paid vacations for our members. Last time I wrote to the

JOURNAL, I rather stuck my neck out by mentioning the name of one of our contractors who was giving his employees vacations with pay. Seems there were already contractors who had been doing that and better. To those I did not name, I want to apologize, for it was done inadvertently. Had I known, I surely would have written about them. Be that as it may, there still is no good reason why the plan for paid vacations cannot be on the agenda with other changes in our agreement with the contractors.

Another thing I would like to see is better and closer harmony between the electrical inspection divisions of the Greater Miami area. Because of some peculiar reason on the part of the members of a city Examining Board, the rules on the reciprocity privilege between certain cities, were suddenly terminated. This reciprocity had been in effect for many years and had created a close and harmonious state of affairs between the various municipalities and their Electrical Examining Boards. The members, in order to work as electricians in any of these cities, must have a license. Heretofore if they pass an examination in one town and receive a license to work and want to work in an adjacent town, another examination was not necessary. The reciprocal arrangement provided for the issuance of the license just on the presentation of the other license. Naturally this rescinding of the reciprocal arrangement affected our members and their right to work peaceably and without restraint. It has caused a lot of trouble and hardship in general. I propose that our local do something about the situation. We have had enough of the personal ambitions of some men which create hardship to our local industry. Remember, their jobs are political. The local helped place them where they are. By the same token, they can be replaced.

Remember, Brothers, "Labor has a date in 1948."

BEN MARKS, P. S.

There is much priceless advice and reflection in the letters of many of our press secretaries. This wisdom which they impart is gained only by diligent study and observation. These press secretaries faithfully contribute to the JOURNAL in an effort to strengthen the morale of the membership and to bring to their attention the fact that union labor has enemies and many of them, and ways and means of getting these enemies out of public office, thus making room for those who will legislate in favor of the great majority (the working people.) These people are alone responsible for affording those like Taft and Hartley an open road to shoot the works for the National Association of Manufacturers against the working people.

I feel it is my duty to express to all of the good readers of the JOURNAL the statement that with the death of F. D. Roosevelt we lost a leader and general who had successfully carried the banner to victory in each battle for the working man and woman. How long is it going to take for us to wake up to the fact that no one is carrying that banner now. No one has shown capabilities of even holding on to the flagstaff even if it be shorn of the banner.

In the past war the union worker provided the necessary ammunition to make those gains which established bench

heads and won battles, with the Seabees and Dan Tobin's truck drivers backing up the best soldier in the world (the U. S. GI). These same people today have the opportunity to win for themselves by necessity, for the second time, a battle which will put into office the men and women who should lead America on to the road out of the fog and wilderness, back to the same plane and level of the Constitution of the United States.

A smoke screen has been thrown up about Communism. I am a guy who was born in the mountains of Tennessee and never heard of a union until a year before I joined the A. F. of L. way back in 1924 at the age of 23, and I wonder why these union leaders and most right-eous editors of the press don't act like good solid Americans and give their valuable information if any, to the United States Department of Justice and then sit by a short while until the FBI takes care of the situation? No joking—it is getting to the point where a good conduit man can't bend two 90-degree ells without some one wanting to holler that he is a Communist because they think he is going to spell Communist.

Maybe what we need is Earl Warren from California for our next President, a man who was endorsed by both parties, and I say parties, for they both do too much playing around with the welfare of we people who make the things that the money is made on.

No doubt Florida will frown on one of her taxpayers and voters for saying this, but I learned a long time ago if you tell the truth you don't have to remember for the truth always comes back. I will add that we have the best climate and oranges, grapefruit and avocados, so I am willing to say that you in California have, in my opinion, the best Governor in the United States. His labor record is swell. And get this, if he is nominated, it will be the first time in my life I won't vote the Democratic ticket for President.

We recently had the pleasure of a visit with one of the old timers from L. U. No. 1, St. Louis—Charles Ette and his wife. Hope your trip home was swell, Charlie.

All members should read L. U. 309's articles. Best regards,

R. C. TINDELL,
Corresponding Secretary.

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Toronto Places Office Force On Five-Day-Week Schedule

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONT.—Last September Local No. 353, at one of the regular meetings, decided to set a good example, by giving its hired help the same as they demand from the contractors, namely a five-day week, keeping the office closed all day Saturday. As many of our members do not attend meetings and never read their press secretary's letter, it is quite a problem how to let these members know about the Saturday closing. The local has a membership of close to 950 members (all A members, too), and it is not practical to send out a circular letter to all members announcing every event or decision of the union of this nature. If we had a few members who would undertake a bit of extra work, it might be possible to revive our own

local paper "The Makin's," then members would be reasonably sure of getting news of local happenings while it was still news.

The old-timers of the local had their party at last on the night of January 23, and attendance was limited to members of Local No. 353 who have 20 years or more continuous good standing in the Brotherhood, and out of a total of 97 members eligible there was a turnout of 67, which is remarkable when you consider that they are scattered all over the country. Many were unable to attend for this reason as it was too far to come, although some did come a distance of 40 miles or more to the affair. Others were unable to come due to sickness and for various other reasons. Brother Shaw, our business manager who arranged the dinner and get-together, acted as toast-master and introduced each member, calling each by name, which is a fair memory test, and the boys proceeded to tear apart the dinner and then tear down and rebuild every building in Toronto and vicinity that has been built in the last 50 years. Brother Roy McLeod acted as chief entertainer and did quite a job with humorous songs and witticisms.

Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, the Dominion Minister of Labour, gave out some interesting figures recently on the increased cost of building. These figures show that while wages have increased from a basic figure of 100 in 1939 to 152 in 1947, wholesale prices of building material have increased from 100 to 216 in the same period. Thus wages have increased a little over 50 per cent and material has increased well over 100 per cent. This along with other figures that have been made public showing profit increase in 1946 over 1945, of business firms and corporations, of from 10 per cent to over 500 per cent, makes it plain why the cost of living has increased to such a degree as to make a dollar only worth about 70 cents.

Mr. Mitchell has also outlined a plan for outdoing Drew in the matter of immigration. The plan calls for flying to Canada 22,000 immigrants from displaced persons camps in Europe, some of whom will be skilled building craftsmen. Here's hoping he spreads them around a little better than Drew did.

These letters to the editor are not very useful as far as giving news is concerned, owing to the length of time between the time the letters are written and the time they are published. Letters that were in the February issue, which reached us sometime after the 20th of February, were written in December, which makes whatever news is written uninteresting by the time it is read. Many of the press secretaries, because of this condition, make no attempt to give local news, but write about world events or national events, that drag on for months and sometimes years. For instance, at the present time we are opening negotiations for a new agreement, but by the time it is read our negotiations will be almost complete, and anyone reading this would not be interested in reading something they knew about nearly two months previously.

The big news at the moment in this locality is that the Ontario Hydro is going to spend \$191,000,000 and change the 25-cycle system to 60-cycle. This has been talked about for the past 30 years, but nothing has ever been done about it. It is quite a thing to contemplate that it is the Drew Government of Ontario that is promoting this project, practically the only remaining Conservative administration in the world today, which form of government is dying out because of its notorious opposition to all forms of progress. However this expenditure is going to insure electricians work for some time to come, as it will mean a tremendous amount of work, replacing motors and other equipment in homes as well as industrial plants. The change will be made at no cost to domestic consumers, which means presumably that the Hydro will exchange refrigerator motors, stoker motors, oil burners, clocks, etc., free of charge. Industrial consumers will be asked to pay only a small part of the cost, and as most industrial firms are enjoying prosperity to such an extent that there should be very little objection from that source.

Some of our wealthier conservative members have been a bit unhappy recently, because of unkind remarks made in these letters about Mr. Drew and his government, so now they should feel a bit better when they read the foregoing and realize that all electricians will now vote for Mr. Drew, who must be contemplating an early election, to pull such a prize as that out of the bag.

The Executive Board of this local has decided to do something about members who ignore the rules and regulations of the organization or who are of the opinion that these rules do not apply to them. Action was taken recently in regard to breaking rules concerning working extra hours at night and on weekends, and assessments as high as \$50 have been levied. There is no objection to any man going into business for himself as long as he declares his intention, but how members expect this local to do business with the contractors, and get them to sign agreements when the members who work for these contractors go out and actively compete against them in their spare hours, is a mystery. The board is also considering assessing members who cash in their holiday-pay books and do not take holidays, in the amount



can be kept burning only by
the votes of free men. To
vote, you have to register.
Have you registered?

of whatever their pay books call for. That is, if a member has a holiday-pay book, with the 4 per cent holiday-with-pay for the year as required by agreement, and he fails to take a holiday, which is what the extra 4 per cent is for, then the executive may relieve him of the burden and instead of him putting it in his bank, the Board will add it to the general fund of the local.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

Portsmouth Sports Local Exclusively of Cranemen

L. U. 403, PORTSMOUTH, VA.—

Everyone is talking about the weather and we, here in the Norfolk Portsmouth, Va., area are having our share of all the usual winter woes. Snow, ice, winds, coal and fuel-oil shortages and so on. But time marches on. We can always look forward to the future. Spring, with all its beauty and joys is just around the corner.

Our local union is small and perhaps unique to the extent that we are one of the few locals made up of Electric Crane Operators exclusively. Of course we know there are hundreds of good crane-men Brothers in large combination locals.

Crane operating has become more and more important, we think, and especially during the past 10 years, which period includes the late war and the commendable production records of industry, which could not have been achieved without the smooth, efficient and skillful operation of cranes of all types with capable men at the controls who fully realized their vast responsibilities.

Your correspondent can remember the day when crane operating in most industrial plants, was only a secondary functioning of almost anyone who was handy at the moment. In fact, your writer fooled around cranes for 15 years before he ever climbed over 30 feet from the ground. Now there are many new large and powerful cranes. In the Norfolk Naval Shipyard we have many and our largest is a Hammerhead crane, 210 feet high and 350 tons capacity. A yard on the West Coast has one even larger.

Technically, crane operation has strengthened itself as a craft through these huge, powerful and complicated pieces of weight lifting machines. We feel that the time has come when thought and consideration should be given to the craft and to its future, as the trend is always for more powerful and complicated machines.

To the best of our knowledge, new crane operators are required by various industrial managements, to have from no experience to about six-months' experience. Civil Service requirements for Government operators is six-months' experience. We feel that all interested and concerned in electric crane operating as a craft, should work together to bring about some plan of proper training whereby a person could obtain, and be required to have by all industry, at least two years of versatile experience before being rated or classed as a qualified crane operator. We invite comment from the Brotherhood on this important subject. We will write more to the JOURNAL at an early date.

CRANEMAN'S LOCAL UNION
No. 403.

GLENN T. FREY, P. S.

Riverside Men Who Made Installations



The group from Local Union 440 handled the installation for Commercial Electric and Solar Fixtures Company in a new \$1,000,000 building at Palm Springs, Calif. Front row, left to right: R. Akesson, H. W. McDowell, W. Busby, A. C. Schumacher, R. O. Atchison and A. Huber. Second row: N. Denhart, Koenig, Britton, E. C. Laidlow, A. Holmes, W. L. Smith, W. Calder and Al Gleaves. Back row: R. Byrum, R. Luckner, R. Willsey, H. Blachley, R. Salazar, M. Davis, R. Boyler, M. Holmes, C. Chapin, H. Hannibal, W. Freeman.

L. U. 440, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.—Greetings! to all Brothers of I. B. E. W. I believe this is our first letter to the JOURNAL and we will endeavor not to make it our last.

Our local boasts a membership of 180, which we know is not large in comparison to some, but when you consider that we received our charter in 1913 and we were disbanded for a period of years before the war, we feel quite happy over our achievement.

At the present time the outlook for a good year is most encouraging. We have several very good jobs that are expected to get underway momentarily. That is what we want, more jobs to keep all busy and happy.

On January 17 we had the pleasure of having the Joint Executive Conference of Southern California as our guests. The meeting and dinner was held in the

American Legion Clubhouse on Lake Evans. We enjoyed seeing and meeting the fellows and their wives from other locals on the Pacific Coast.

Our linemen and groundmen have just completed a nine-months line job for Traydell Engineering Company. Since the holidays are over, they have gone to work for Kaiser Engineering Company to do a job in the Iron Mountain Country, which is miles from nowhere in the desert.

We are enclosing a group picture of 440 men, who did the installation for Commercial Electric and Solar Fixtures Company, in the beautiful new \$1,000,000 modernistic building for Bullock's Company in Palm Springs, Calif. This is the only building in Palm Springs that has more than two stories.

We will be seeing you again!

JOHN T. WATSON,
Recording Secretary.

Urges Study of the IBEW'S Constitution

L. U. 420, WATERBURY, CONN.—

Your article in the February issue of the JOURNAL, dealing with PUBLIC RELATIONS BEGINS AT HOME, is indeed most timely and to be strongly recommended for thought and study. Then we must apply the principles to the future progress of our organization.

To the uninformed and uninitiated, we must always hold our proud torch high that they may learn of the firm foundation upon which we are centered. Born in early struggles of our field of endeavor, we have indeed marched down through the years acquiring respect and dignity for the man of labor.

It is gratifying to know that we enjoy the respect and commendation of many eminent leaders, past and present in the fields of education, the clergy, government and also some of industry.

For the edification of many leaders of

management, Robert McChesney can be quoted again and again. It must be presumed that many of the big moguls in NAM squirm in their chairs when that gentleman speaks his mind.

It might be well to call the attention to our membership to read again and devote some thought and study to the objects of our Brotherhood as stated in the forefront of our Constitution.

ALBERT F. DOUGHTY, P. S.

Registering and Voting Vital to Working People

L. U. 468, STAMFORD, CONN.—Once again we of Local No. 468, I. B. E. W., at Stamford, Conn., wish to let the members of other I. B. E. W. Locals know how we are doing, so I in my own humble way will try to impart some of the doings of this local to Brothers all over the country through the medium of a streamlined

Our meetings are better attended lately and the Brothers seem to realize that we are on the verge of a hard grind to preserve the benefits we have battled so hard to gain down through the years. There are many in management and in high political office who would stop at nothing to deprive the workingman of all social, educational and financial privileges we now enjoy. These same people are of the opinion that organized labor is in no position to do anything about it, and in a lot of instances they are so right. The fault for this trend of thinking on the part of the politicians can be laid in a large way to the indifference on the part of members of organized labor groups.

Labor men and women are asked and beseeched to go to the polls in the primaries and in the elections, to cast their votes; and, after a solemn promise to do so, they invariably forget to even register so that they may be in a position to vote. Then again one will find that many times members of organized labor adhere strictly to party lines, never once giving a thought as to whether the candidate of their particular party is a friend or a foe of organized labor.

As is the case here in Stamford, sessions to make new voters are not too numerous and, while they are advertised in the local papers and over the local network, people just neglect to go.

To the voters of Stamford I would like to suggest that if there is any doubt in your mind as to whether your name is properly on the registered list of voters who are eligible to vote at the coming primaries and elections, call up your registrar of voters (there is a registrar of voters and a deputy for the Republican and for the Democratic Party), and either of these men can tell you on a moment's notice if you are eligible to vote. If you find that your name does not appear on the list and you have voted before, be sure that you register again and if you have never voted before call up the first selectman and ask him when the next session to make new voters is, and be sure you attend that session and become a voter. It takes but a few minutes and can save you a lot of embarrassment at the polls when you find your name is not on the list and you cannot vote. Better to be sure than sorry.

Local No. 468, I. B. E. W., will hold all its business meetings on the third Tuesday of each month beginning with the meeting of March 16, 1948, at its new meeting rooms in Hibernian Hall, Forest Street and Greyrock Place, and the new business office will be at the same hall on and after March 1.

Brothers John "Spike" Sullivan and Mike Regan, both oldtimers in line work, will enter local hospitals during the coming week to undergo operations. Brothers from various parts of the country who have crossed the paths of these two great oldtimers at one time or another can help to cheer them up with a card addressed to either of them care of Connecticut Power Co., Stamford Division, Stamford, Conn. Let's have a few cards from you Brothers from the North, South, West and East.

If that verbal feud between those old-time Brothers Mamaroneck Callahan, Brewster Duncan, and Pugsley Hollow Thomes don't soon come to an end the local will order cream puffs at 30 paces.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the members of Local 468, I. B. E. W., will awaken to the fact that their new home in Hibernian Hall will be the means to bring out a larger group to attend the meetings. The surroundings and the atmosphere will be much better and we can once again look forward to having some good old social shindigs.

Any local union is only what the members themselves wish to make it and the officers that you have elected will be better able to serve the majority when that majority will stand up in open meetings and let the officers and committees know exactly what you expect of them. Gripping at home and on the job is of no avail. Similar to what they used to tell the men and women in the armed forces, "See your chaplain" is this slogan. When in doubt, go see your steward. Your steward is always ready to assist you and all he asks in return is that you back him up when he takes over your problem.

Aside to the members of our local: Every labor issue that was ever presented to your local administration of the city government was either completely sidetracked or thrown out, by that city administration; I should know as I was on the committees that presented them.

STEPHEN E. KELLY, P. S.

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We, Not 697, Oil the World, States Jefferson Countian

L. U. 479, BEAUMONT, TEX.—It is with profound sorrow that we announce the untimely passing of our worthy and loyal Brother, Arthur E. Williams on January 8, 1948. Brother Williams was initiated into the I. B. E. W. on August 22, 1902. During his many active years in the trade he has made countless friends all over the nation and our lives have been much fuller for having known and been associated with him. He has done much good for our cause and his place in our hearts will not soon be filled. He and other "old-timers" like him gave the younger men, like myself, the steady hand that we often needed.

Work is progressing well in our local and we are fortunate in not having any men sitting on the bench at this time. Nearly all of the refineries in our area have expansion programs under way and so does the utility company. The local shipyard has been purchased by Bethlehem Steel Corporation and all of our marine wiremen are working. Speaking of marine wiremen, we would like to get our men more money but so far haven't been too successful. Any helpful suggestions will be appreciated.

No ill feeling toward L. U. 697, Gary-Hammond, Indiana, but in a recent issue of the **WORKER**, they claimed to be the refining center of the nation and of course the Beaumont-Port Arthur area has held that distinction for years. My feelings aren't hurt because it was probably an "oversight" on the part of the P. S. and I know that press secretaries can be wrong 'cause my wife tells me so, and often.

Our district has a record-breaking number of persons who have paid their poll taxes for the coming year and are quali-

fied to vote. Let us all remember, that is only the first step. We must all go to the polls and exercise that right in order to protect ourselves. Through laziness, indifference, "lackadaisical attitude" or something, we have had a raw deal handed to us in the past from men we have supported and I, for one, have had enough of it.

JAMES SPARKS, P. S.

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Younger Men Taking Over Duties in Montreal, Que.

L. U. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.—Don't be too surprised, Members, but this is really Railway Local No. 561, Montreal, Quebec. Here I am as press secretary, to try and renew this local's monthly contribution to our Brotherhood monthly **JOURNAL**.

There is no use in making all kinds of beginner's resolutions, on how I will fill this position, further than to say that **I WILL TRY**.

It has been many a moon since this local has had a contribution in our monthly **JOURNAL**. Since then there has been the election of officers, when some of our older members who had held office for a good many years, contributing valuable services to our local's cause, withdrew and younger members stepped into office. Of course there have also been the various up and downs that go to make up the usual affairs of a local, some very pleasant, and others not quite so pleasant, but as usual, things work themselves out, usually to the best possible satisfaction.

As you know, we on the railways have just completed a new agreement to cover the granting of vacation with pay to the shop crafts, who are covered by the Wage Agreement No. 10. It is a big gain. While we did enjoy one week's vacation with pay for quite a number of years, in recent years we had lagged behind others, who gained the standard two-weeks vacation with pay, Brothers K. Cockburn and S. A. Jones have worked hard to pull this vacation with pay negotiation through. Well done Brothers!

Now the General Conference Committee has made the initial movement for a wage increase of 35 cents per hour. The Federal Government has just now asked the interested parties to name their representatives for the Board of Conciliation, which is to be set up to hear this dispute. Again the above Brothers are our representatives on the General Conference Committee, and we again know that our interests will be well taken care of.

Members of Local No. 561, please remember this local **STILL** holds monthly meetings every second Tuesday of each month, at the usual meeting place. While we do have good attendance, there could be a lot more attendance. We have chairs for everyone, so come on, a lot of you old members, come over and see how this young gang is running your business. I am sure you will find things are in good shape, as well as spend an interesting evening.

One of our members, Brother Harry Flowers, passed away on February 1, 1948.

E. J. O'DOHERTY, P. S.

Five Receive 25-Year Pins in Bremerton, Wash.



President Paul Ayers (left) presents the gavel to Brother A. Bryce, oldest card member of Local No. 574, who has been an I. B. E. W. member for more than 42 years. Brother Tommy Matthews, Treasurer, is seated at right.



Here is a group of old-timers of Local No. 574. In foreground is A. Bryce. Seated in second row (left to right) are Gus Carlson, Al Hanberg, C. E. Summers, Tom Thatham, E. N. Justesen, H. K. Vockrodt, Oscar Hanberg, Chester Oakley, C. J. Hillberry, John R. Beal and Charlie Dahlgren.

L. U. 574, BREMERTON, WASH.—Electrical Workers, Local No. 574, honored the "old-timers" of their organization at their last regular meeting held Tuesday, January 27, at the Carpenters' Hall.

As soon as the meeting was opened, the president, Paul Ayers, turned the gavel over to Mr. A. Bryce and appointed him president for the evening.

Brother Bryce, who holds the oldest card in our organization, having joined in 1905, then appointed his own subordinate officers from the group of old-timers present.

Five brothers were given their 25-year pins showing 25 years continuous membership in good standing. They were: C. E. Summers, Thomas Thatham, E. N.

Justesen, C. J. Hillberry, and John R. Beal.

After the presentation of the pins, the meeting was adjourned. Several pictures were taken of the group by Stan M. Hanson. They also showed an excellent, entertaining film, featuring hunting and fishing in the wilds of British Columbia and Canada.

A great vote of thanks is due the arrangements committee, who were: H. E. Roller, Norman Michel, M. L. Higgins, A. D. Smith, Jr., and Bill MacDonald, for the excellent Dutch lunch served after the movies. Without a doubt, this was one of the most successful meetings and get-togethers we have had in a long time.

N. T. ALBRECHT, B. M.

200 Attend Morristown's Annual Dinner and Dance

L. U. 581, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—On February 7, we held our annual dinner and dance. This year it was held at the Sussex House, Dover, N. J. Reservations were made for about 200 but due to bad weather and icy roads, some of the members were absent. The evening started at 7.30. Each of the ladies received a beautiful gardenia. Tables were arranged for five couples, our pictures were then taken, and then a wonderful turkey dinner with all the trimmings was served. George Peer's Orchestra furnished dinner music. After dinner we were entertained by four acts of vaudeville, and a clever master of ceremonies. Then the orchestra furnished music for dancing till the wee hours of the morning. My "better half" and I left around three-thirty but lots of the members were still going strong till around four-thirty.

The entertainment committee is to be congratulated for a wonderful time and a job well done. The members of the committee were Eddie Kayhart (chairman), Roger Erikson, Bishop Thomas, Harry Vallachi and Thomas Moore. During the evening door prizes were given out. They included a radio, a toastmaster and an electric iron. Several different kinds of tools were also given away. Yours truly won a level. Three of the "old timers," Doc Smith, Frank Cole and Charlie Ward picked out the numbers. Credit also should be given to James McDermott, our president, for many years, for appointing such a capable committee.

The wives and girl friends all seemed to have a good time and again our thanks to the entertainment committee. During the evening we had a phone call from Bert Hayes, an old member. He called from South Carolina, where he is working. He said he was with us in spirit if not in person, and believe me by that time there were lots of spirits around the Sussex House.

I am writing this letter on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12. He was one of America's greatest and kindest men. We could all take a lesson from the life of this humble man, his tolerance and understanding. To Lincoln it made no difference if you were white or black, rich or poor, from the North or South. He listened to your troubles and problems and did something about them. Some of our so-called big men in Washington could well copy some of this great man's methods.

Well, I guess I'll sign off; this is my second letter to the **ELECTRICAL WORKER** as press agent for 581. I hope I am improving as my little wife says the best and most interesting letters in the **WORKER** used to be written by "Bachle" from Atlantic City, N. J. By the way, where is he and why doesn't he write more of them? I know I can't compete with him so I'll sign off for this time.

JOHN WHITFIELD, P. S.

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Oakland Goes After Vote Registrations in Earnest

L. U. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.—It has always been the policy of the A. F. of L. to follow the Samuel Gompers' rule in elections, of rewarding your friends and

punishing your enemies. And where did we get? Well, we got the Taft-Hartley Act, and before we learn to act as an undivided unit we may get something worse.

The act is not yet in full force for most unions whose contracts have not yet expired. An FBI told to get evidence, a Justice Department told to prosecute, can wreck any union. What constitutes a violation, the courts will decide and the courts being sensitive to political pressures makes the 1948 election crucial.

If a liberal Congress is elected and the act is nullified by a majority vote, and a friendly president signs it, that's fine, but if the newly elected president is unfriendly and vetoes the new law then a two-thirds vote is required. At this date it doesn't look as if the national labor organizations are going to get together on this issue. However, if they pull along parallel, it won't be bad for after all it's going to be the small well-organized units in the country towns and cities that carry the responsibility. It seems to this writer, that we should go beyond our own groups and take a lesson from the British labor by working among fraternal orders, Townsend clubs, and church groups. We've got to get every vote possible and get the working people to realize this and do something about it, and do it now.

Are you a registered voter? Are all the members of your family registered? If not register at once, or you are not doing your duty as a member of organized labor. What is your local union doing to see that all its members are registered? Make it your business at the next meeting of your local to see that an organized movement is started to check on all members.

Local No. 595 has two of the girls in the office authorized to register all unregistered members. All members have been notified by mail to that effect, and when the members pay their dues at the office they are asked if they are registered voters. We have also appointed a legislative committee of five members who will further carry out a program to see that the families of members are registered. Here in Alameda County we have set up a legislative committee from the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council to coordinate all political activities. There is also a joint committee of A. F. of L., C. I. O., Railroad Brotherhood and independent unions to bring combined political unity. Votes are the only thing which will count this fall, so let's all get going.

In California organized labor is also circulating petitions to have a state amendment to the constitution on the ballot at the next election, reapportioning the State Senate. Organized labor in this state should get active in securing signatures on the petitions.

J. B. SPANGLER, P. S.

Winant's Death Caused by Disillusionment, Is Claim

L. U. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.—Many people in this country and in other parts of the world were startled at the suicidal death of John G. Winant in Concord, N. H., on November 3, 1947.

Every wage earner in the U. S. A. should give much thought to the reason

for a man like Winant to take his own life and members of organized labor should be especially interested because they are in a better position to do something about it.

Winant was our wartime ambassador to Great Britain and three times governor of New Hampshire. He had retired as U. S. representative to the United Nations Economic and Security Council and had served as first head of the Social Security Board. He saw active service as a captain in World War I and traveled extensively in Europe to study social conditions there.

Although a Republican, Winant was always active in promoting progressive legislation for the betterment of the workers, often against the wishes of his colleagues.

He had often stated he was only interested in politics because it gave him an opportunity to help the underprivileged classes. He was always on the side of labor in promoting social causes. He battled repeatedly for higher wages for workers in the textile industry. During his terms as governor he worked for progressive labor legislation that later became federal law.

From young manhood Winant was interested in promoting the welfare of mankind and wanting to help others. Winant's closest friends state that the main reason for his ending his life was because he was disheartened over the present trend of events where the humanitarian laws he had fought for were being repudiated. Less than eight hours before his death, Winant had stated, "One of the deeper reasons for wanting to write is the growing disillusionment of today, which not only dims and obscures the present but is trying to cloud the past. It has seemed to me that many people do not understand the urgency of these days."

It is easy to understand the feelings of such a man, who had wide influence and enjoyed the satisfaction of accomplishing worth-while things for the betterment of the common man, when he views the trend of the present times.

When the workers of the country learn to stand by their friends who have influence, such a man as Winant will have no inclination to be discouraged or disillusioned.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

Two-Story House Bought for Alton Local's Headquarters

L. U. 649, ALTON, ILL.—Local No. 649 is back in the news and is proud to announce that it has purchased a two-story building as local headquarters. Its formal opening took place January 23 at which time a big party was thrown. The turnout was big and a good time was had by all. Local No. 649 is expanding by leaps and bounds, having initiated into its local over 50 new members from the Western Cartridge Company Brass Mill Division. Lee "Red" Morey, largely responsible for signing up these new members, deserves a big hand.

The writer, Joseph Boedeker, wants to use this means to relay to the members that any interesting news should be given to him so that Local No. 649 can continue to publish articles of interest to THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

JOSEPH BOEDEKER, P. S.

Submerge Selfish Motives And Unite, Pleads Writer

L. U. 664, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his address to the 84th Annual Convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, stated, in his opening remarks:

"I am here for two reasons. First, to extend to you the greetings of the great family of labor, and my personal felicitations. Second, to help you, if I can, face the future with courage and firm determination, such as you have never exhibited before, and to send out from this convention, this ultimatum to the enemies of labor—come what may, no matter what it is, we are going to fight until we win our victory and defeat decisively the reactionaries in the Congress of the United States, regardless of party affiliation, whether they are candidates or not."

George Meany, secretary-treasurer, American Federation of Labor, at the same above-mentioned convention stated in quoting a statement of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee:

"The most satisfactory and happiest human relationships are the product not of legal compulsion, but rather voluntary determination among human beings to cooperate with one another. Though we may legislate to the end of time, there will never be industrial peace and harmony without good faith, integrity, a high degree of responsibility and a real desire to cooperate on the part of all parties concerned. Without this spirit of good will, all of the social, economic and labor laws of man will be in vain."

To the foregoing, for your earnest consideration and proper action. I will add a news item which appeared in the December issue of *Labor Chronicle*, New York's only official A. F. of L. trades union newspaper, published by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York. The news item:

"Speaking before a regional meeting attended by over 300 representatives of the union, Mr. Tracy concentrated on these two major appeals for future action:

"1. The best way to fight the Taft-Hartley Act, is to organize more vigorously than ever before. LET'S PUSH A DRIVE FOR POLITICAL ACTION. EVERY MEMBER OF OUR ORGANIZATION SHOULD REGISTER SO AS TO BE QUALIFIED TO VOTE IN THE 1948 ELECTION. The I. B. E. W. chieftain declared 'GET YOUR FRIENDS AND MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILIES TO REGISTER, TOO. IF WE KEEP BUILDING OUR ORGANIZATION AND IF WE TURN OUT SOLIDLY AT THE POLLS IN 1948 WE WILL GIVE THE ENEMIES OF LABOR AN ANSWER THEY WILL NEVER FORGET.'"

Sisters and Brothers of the I. B. E. W., the above quoted news item was from a statement of our own Dan W. Tracy, International President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Will the rank and file of labor be governed by the appeals of labor officialdom? I earnestly hope so, but, I am fearful that, judging by past performances, labor will again forget. I have been told by members of Congress "Labor quickly forgets and becomes confused."

This is no time to indulge either in forgetfulness or confusion. The die is cast. The chips are down and the issues are clear cut. Members of labor should throw off the yoke of individualism. Let's realize we can't all be generals. In this crisis, T-H, it would be well to get back to fundamentals and follow in spirit and actual practice the guidance of our democratically selected leaders. What team could win a football game if each individual on the team did not implicitly follow the directions of the team coach and captain? Renounce, for the present at least, any selfish individualistic aspirations to dominate your local union unless you have qualified, demonstrated and proven potentialities to lead. For the greater good of the greater number, submerge, or at least keep dormant, your possibility selfish ambitions. Let's organize and work together for the erasure of T-H and cast it into the limbo of repeal.

Let labor unite in a greater, more impressive way and with a more complete unanimity of purpose than ever before. Let's show the American body politic that, at least on occasion, we can forget party and vote for those who passed the test as friends of labor and who demonstrated by their vote to uphold the Presidential veto of the Taft-Hartley Act and stood up to be counted as friends of labor and were willing to go along with the portion of the Lord's Prayer "Give us this day our daily bread." Vote for those Congressmen and Senators, regardless of party, who voted for we of labor to have the right to earn our daily bread and in sufficient quantity. Vote against those who voted to uphold the monstrosity known as T-H.

Follow the advice of our leaders in reference to T-H. Do away with traitorous thoughts of "I WILL NOT FOLLOW—I WILL NOT CONFORM. I WILL NOT ADHERE TO SUCH ADVICE."

To be a traitor one does not necessarily pick up the dirty 30 pieces of silver of Judas Iscariot.

When April rolls around in our calendar year my thoughts revert to Joe McDonagh, as well as others of 664, whose unselfish and untiring activities, without thought of monetary reward, laid the cornerstone of this local union on such a firm foundation, that today, with propriety and pardonable pride, L. U. 664 can place on letterheads and other printed matter "Chartered 1910." April is the birth month of our 38 years. I suggest to those who knew Joe McDonagh, as well as to those denied such privilege, that you read the biographical eulogy of Joe by our former International Secretary Bugniet as published in the January, 1945, issue, page 17, JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS. The eulogy is under the title "S.S. JOE McDONAGH NOW SAILS HIGH SEAS."

J. C. TOOMEY, P. S.

Don't Slip, Forget to Vote, And Break the Leg of Labor!

L. U. 669, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO—This report is coming from a guy in a fracture bed (a swell outfit) in the city hospital. You see, I found it mighty easy to throw a system out of phase, a little slip and here I am on my back with some nice

weights tied on each leg, but I feel I'll get out of here soon and be back on the job with the gang. Yep, it sort of reminds me of what happened in the passing of national legislation designed to harass organized labor. A little slip on the part of the majority of voters, who failed to vote for their ideas and benefits, and the political group, who never fail to do so, slipped in and for a temporary period eased legislation through which has temporarily crippled a good sound group of American national labor organizations. But I feel I'll get out of here soon and continue in the game. I wish every union man, woman and their families felt the same way. Don't give up—register and vote. Get every member of your family and their friends who derive the benefits from the earnings of organized employees to do this. Talk to and instruct your representatives to legislation. It is their duty to advance and protect the things for which we elect them. Let them know, if they do not, that we are entitled to ignore them in the future. It is the duty of every person benefiting through the earnings of another person (an employee) to band together and protect the original constitutional right to use free collective bargaining. If this is done, soon the patient (the American worker) will be out of the hospital and once again well and free to enjoy living as free, God-fearing, true American citizens. Our forefathers, people of my generation, and our boys and girls, donned the uniforms of military battles to preserve this privilege of living as free Americans. Let's not let a gang of professional politicians continue to try to destroy these principles for their own selfish jobs. Unless you get out of the groove, take a direct interest in these matters, conditions will be far beyond our ability to correct them.

I wish to compliment our editorial and typographical staff for the fine magazine we receive each month. Everyone should read and digest every word published in it. It is highly educational in politics, economics, electrical education and domestic information. Every member should receive and feel it is your direct source of information concerning the events and progress within our national electrical organization.

This territory has, like many others, suffered a severe building period due to weather, but spring will soon be here and with it a heavy demand for skilled electricians, so attend your meetings, take advantage of this fellowship and the opportunity to further your knowledge of high-class electrical installations and the maintenance and operation of same. Men, this is important. Our local as ever is on the ball. Some finished electricians will be needed here this summer, two-thirty two and one-half—but contact Jim Williams, business manager, care of A. F. of L. Labor Temple, W. High Street, before coming. He will be able to give you the information desired. Remember this before you make any plans. I have met many people since being here in the hospital, regardless of their ailment or social standing, and I have found them all nearly the same. When down on their backs they are just plain human beings and American citizens who wish to see this grand old country go on and on forever, and live and let live. I don't believe the average

citizen realizes what a terrible handicap our hospitals are operating under—lack of funds, equipment, nurses, and worst of all public interest.

I feel that if when a person is well he would take time to help support these institutions, he would receive in return, in case it was ever necessary for him to be confined, much more detailed service and comfort. I marvel at the wonderful results the staff of doctors, nurses, nurses' aides, maintenance crews and the folks who keep things clean for us, obtain under handicaps so great. I have learned while here the great necessity for better public support and need of more hospitals. My hat is off to the folks who are a part of them.

WALT F. DALIE, P. S.

How the Union Members Of Pascagoula Won Out

L. U. 733, PASCAGOULA, MISS.—By the time this reaches the press there will be many of our members who have left Pascagoula and are working in other jurisdictions. However, we can look back and then look forward and have many pleasant memories. For instance, when I came to this town most of the town's people were on the verge of being hostile to any union or any union man. Even then the members who arrived ahead of me would say that conditions and feelings had greatly improved from what they were in 1937. But the good union men and women in Pascagoula continued associating themselves with the union, and made an effort to bargain with and gain the confidence of the various contractors. But that alone did not do the job. The people just needed to get acquainted with us and our objectives. Of course we were strangers then and very few of us really knew how to build good will. At least not in a hurry as was needed. So as the writer sees it, this is what happened. These strangers of whom I spoke (the union members) began to work long hours mostly in defense work. There they were contributing their part to win the war, and were also contributing their part by buying bonds, giving to the various charities working with the town's people in many of their drives. They also joined the clubs, societies, lodges, churches, and became a real part of the town, when they or maybe I could boast a little and say we began to take part in these and the civic welfare of the people and town, was when we dispelled the idea that we were strangers, and developed a common interest and also in most cases a brotherly feeling. Now when we talk to one of the older citizens, they refer to Pascagoula as our town and our responsibility. In short, a common interest turned the thinking of quite a few.

Now fellows I intended to tell you about the Boy Scout Troop that the members of L. U. 733 are sponsoring, but I will only promise you that I will devote the most of my next article to the progress of this troop.

JOHN V. HALEY, P. S.

J. A. Walker Reads the Riot Act on a 4c Raise

L. U. 734, NORFOLK, VA.—We've had a raise! It would be funny if it were not so tragic. We got \$.04 per hour

increase. There is talk of an additional \$.09, which if granted would be 6 per cent over the rate of two years ago. This should make the take-home cash to \$12.67 more weekly than in 1939, and statistics say the cost of living is up 106.9 per cent.

Just how the brains behind the works arrive at the amount is a mystery to me. I would like to ask them just what it is supposed to cover. Living expenses? If so, why 6 per cent?

Mr. Responsible, have you forgotten so soon? During the war we worked 9 to 12 hours a day, seven days a week. You gave us a flock of medals for efficiency, bond buying, production, Minute Men, Community Chest donations, and Navy employees, possibly others.

Do you know, sir, that most of the surplus money made during those long hours went for income tax? It did. The balance was put into bonds. Now, I believe 95 per cent of those bonds have been cashed. Mostly to pay income tax. It certainly should be easy for you to find out how many Navy Yard bonds have been cashed since V-J day.

The others were cashed in to cover living costs, in the constant hope that you would soon rectify the condition. (Oh yes, we are buying bonds right along, but cashing as many as we are buying. Check up invited.)

You see sir, it seems to us that some Senators and Congressmen removed price control and somebody ran rampant in raising prices, to make a few billions in just transferring to themselves all the money the workers had saved, by giving them less and charging them twice as much as usual. Leaves a lot for export at exorbitant prices? Paid for by Uncle's money? Accidental?

A local chain grocery has two men repricing articles all day. I saw a pound of butter with \$.81—\$.83—\$.86—\$.89—\$.93 marked out, and \$.95 left. And they say the cost of labor is the reason! The wholesalers likely do the same—so goes inflation.

Scarcities are good price raisers too, real or propaganda. Is it possible to take all the money from most of the people for half as much groceries, coal or oil, and export the balance at a big profit? Uncle's money?

We feel that we should be paid enough to live on. We know the present income tax setup is preposterous, and ruinous to the workers. Also that the proposal changes are ridiculous and asinine. It may deduct \$40.00 or \$50.00 from our income tax, and \$20,000 from the \$100,000 year man.

Believe me, sirs, we begrudge no man anything fair, but to have to do without daily necessities, food, clothing, fuel, dental and medical care in order to keep the tax collector from "levying" on something is bad and getting worse.

Sirs, this has got to soak in sometime or other, taxes should only be imposed on those who make more than their living expenses, and never on those who must go hungry or ragged to pay.

Do you know that this is the present condition and getting worse?

One big boy who wants rent control abolished (why?) says there is no housing shortage! Humpf! (Seems to me these birds don't care what they say any more.)

There is another fellow, a presidential aspirant, whose initials I think are R. A. T., who fought like blazes to kill price control who now says the Democrats are responsible for present high prices.

Then a fellow Wilson, whose salary is \$369,000 a year (\$1,333 a day, \$166 an hour) whose main object in life seems to be to get workers to work more than 40 hours per week at straight time in order to exist. We don't mind working more than 40 hours, Mr. W., but the difference in our ideas is overtime pay for over 40 hours! Please don't forget that. We realize that it is hard for you to see straight when you make over a hundred times as much as we do.

All this is just to let you know that we think it's pretty rotten to try to make political footballs of legislation vital to "the people's" welfare.

If we had done our job as you are doing yours we would likely have lost the war.

Now members of 734, do your part—attend every meeting.

J. A. WALKER, P. S.

Windsor's Bro. Stevenson Saves Himself a Dollar

L. U. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.—Editor—They have threatened to fine me the sum of \$1 for every month I miss sending in a letter to this JOURNAL, so I had better get "mobile."

This city is in the throes of a gas shortage which has closed all, or nearly all, of our industries. It has been so bad in some cases, that "relief" has been inaugurated. We sure hope this cold weather clears up and allows the boys to get back to work again.

The sudden drop in the grain and meat prices has not made any visible cut in prices here. But they will likely come in a few days, we hope. This drop will likely have some effect on our new agreement, but in what way, remains to be seen.

According to the last meeting, all men were working and, as usual, the material shortage was the big drawback.

In the last few months, we have had quite a few "immigrants" here looking for work. Some of them, when they hear of our initiation fee, refrain from joining up. There will have to be a watch put on these boys to see that they do not start scabbing. Some of them are going to try it and that's for sure.

Cheers,

"CHUCK" STEVENSON, P. S.

Jackson, Tenn., Gets Fifteen Per Cent Hike in Salary

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—Now it is time again for L. U. 835 to drop a line to say what's new in Jackson, Tenn. We regret to say we have lost another local member, Max B. Payton, whose death was caused by a car accident. He was a foreman for Jackson Electric Department. Max will be missed by all.

Our business agent has been busy for the last couple of weeks negotiating a new contract with our contract shop and the Jackson Electric Department. I am glad to report we got a 15 per cent increase across the board. We want to

thank Brother Al Wright of the International Office from Chattanooga, Tenn., for the help he gave in the negotiating of our contract. We also thank you, Ed. J. S. GOODWIN, P. S.

Cincy Claims World's Most Powerful Television Station

L. U. 1224, CINCINNATI, OHIO—A 600-foot tower on Clifton Heights is the new tower of WLWT and WLWA of the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation. The radiation elements and transmission line utilize the very latest RCA wide-band antenna, and it is possible to use the same radiation elements simultaneously for the audio and video of WLWT television station and WLWA FM station with a power gain of 10. The new equipment will be equivalent to 50 kw, making it the most powerful television signal in the world.

WKRC has been granted a television CP and expects to get the new video station on the air as soon as possible. The FM station WCTS will soon bring music and news to street car and bus riders in Greater Cincinnati since the installation of FM receivers in street cars and buses is under way. The 500-foot tower constructed for the FM station is to be used for television broadcasting as well. The tower weighs 90 tons and is 1,325 feet above sea level.

With the exception of the Baltimore local, L. U. 1224 was the only RBT local represented at the Fourth District Progress Meeting held at Baltimore, November 22 and 23. Our delegate, Brother Dammert, made a very fine report of the happenings at this meeting.

This is our first article for the JOURNAL and we would like to see other radio broadcast technician locals follow suit.

BOB KNAPP, P. S.

Flashy Flashes Flashlight Sears' Fears of Fast Time

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—The time having arrived for a report from your press agent so I respectfully take the floor to address you, Brothers. Item No. 1, the condition of the work progress at the yard is still the same, not much improvement. Of course the weather had some effect also. Now with spring around the corner the weather will moderate and perhaps things will get into shape again. Perhaps the planning office will have something to let out of the bag, as there have been some changes made in that department. The yard can stand a lot more changes, and that is honestly speaking, Brothers. Item No. 2, let us hear from you boys who have suggestions, news or views to have printed in our JOURNAL, or even a gag or funny story for our luff department, called "Short Circuits," this is your JOURNAL, Brothers, so let's make it interesting and outstanding. My seven minutes are up so I'll take my seat. Thank you. And now our *Flashy Flashes*. This is a short month so I can only offer a *short flash*. Notice anything different now, of course you do. You go to work in daylight, and I guess they will start pulling that old gag *daylight saving time* out again. I hope not. I flash off.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

Death Claims for the Month of February, 1948

L. U.	Name	Amount
126	Jesse A. Spakes	\$1,000.00
5	Ray W. Stepp	1,000.00
3	William A. Nielsen	1,000.00
86	Leonard J. Kelly	1,000.00
130	Edgar H. Aldor	1,000.00
5	John H. Byers	1,000.00
98	Joseph A. Hickey	1,000.00
770	Marcel Lacombe	1,000.00
110	Carl T. Smith	1,000.00
191	Harry C. Emmons	1,000.00
618	Earl McKinley Barger	850.00
I. O. (195)	Carl M. Jensen	1,000.00
46	Frank H. Jones	825.00
333	Morton C. Irving	300.00
124	C. P. Forbes	1,000.00
3	Valentine J. Corell	1,000.00
887	Arthur J. Besaling	475.00
27	Frank Cassell	300.00
95	Jewel H. Raymond	1,000.00
615	Harry P. McNeill	1,000.00
4. O. (110)	Albert H. Kryger	1,000.00
3	William H. Solomon	475.00
I. O. (48)	John C. McHugh	825.00
514	Howard L. Anderson	300.00
I. O. (291)	Elmer E. Harman	1,000.00
18	Virgil R. Moore	1,000.00
134	Eugene W. Bartuska	1,000.00
1426	Thomas J. Minchinton	1,000.00
99	Fred W. Clow	1,000.00
728	Val M. Steele	300.00
I. O. (98)	Frank J. Rugulo	1,000.00
309	Robert E. Dever	1,000.00
870	Alfred J. Kienhofer	1,000.00
108	Ewen C. Gunter	1,000.00
540	Norman Dierlinger	1,000.00
738	Sam Graves	475.00
84	Lee S. Callaway	1,000.00
134	John Buckley	1,000.00
134	T. J. Walsh	1,000.00
659	Josiah Reece Cannon	825.00
I. O. (9)	Charles L. Willson	1,000.00
605	Leonard H. Curran	1,000.00
208	Thomas E. White	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Eugene J. Halligan	1,000.00
245	George Dorr	1,000.00
262	William R. Morrison	1,000.00
3	Thomas Romano	1,000.00
599	James Kennedy	1,000.00
391	Vernon L. Taylor	1,000.00
I. O. (247)	Alexander Sager	1,000.00
I. O. (40)	James P. Nelson	1,000.00
762	Edmund J. Hewitt	825.00
134	Morris L. Sage	1,000.00
15	William C. Luke	1,000.00
134	Charles W. Schemmel	1,000.00
I. O. (102)	Isalah E. Nason	1,000.00
26	Ernest G. Engelken	1,000.00
98	Frank A. Condy	1,000.00
293	Wayne L. Woolsey	300.00
177	B. F. King	1,000.00
952	Ray L. Roberts	300.00
18	Victor Berg	1,000.00
481	Charles G. McCallister	1,000.00
995	John M. Pope	1,000.00
204	George W. Woods	1,000.00
659	Carl W. Mays	1,000.00
3	Milton H. Stern	1,000.00
3	Edwin Jamlin	825.00
976	John W. Scates	1,000.00
I. O. (731)	E. W. Carver	1,000.00
1349	James M. Helms	1,000.00
I. O. (125)	C. W. Nettleton	1,000.00
134	Andrew Frontzak	1,000.00
21	Ed Howard French, Jr.	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Hugh McCarron	1,000.00
17	R. P. Jones	1,000.00
134	James J. Tauer	1,000.00
134	Edward J. Meehan	333.33
467	Thomas C. Whitmore	1,000.00
134	Thomas Morris	1,000.00
I. O. (501)	Daniel Haight, Jr.	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	Clifton Z. Moddrell	1,000.00
494	John Stuart Good	1,000.00
634	James R. Brown	1,000.00
110	Hans C. Fabian	475.00
35	George M. Dustin	1,000.00
549	George E. Shepherd	1,000.00
210	William W. Sowers	1,000.00
501	Alfons J. Blasewitz	1,000.00
48	Edward J. Velders	650.00
481	Virgil H. Alsmeyer	1,000.00
164	Jacob Fischer	1,000.00
I. O. (588)	William H. O'Hare	650.00
867	Harry L. Hill	475.00
I. O. (3)	Charles Knight	1,000.00
352	Joseph Evans	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	James J. O'Mara	1,000.00
465	Leslie McLean	1,000.00
17	D. Stackable	1,000.00
77	James E. Willis	1,000.00
I. O. (176)	James Lawrence	1,000.00
82	William H. Lammert	1,000.00
134	M. Enright	1,000.00
I. O. (435)	S. Barowski	150.00
840	Emmett Murray	150.00
3	William Wallace	150.00
1937	P. A. Green	1,000.00
I. O. (213)	Fred Meloche	1,000.00
595	F. J. Stevens	150.00
77	Webster Cryslor	150.00
53	Wm. McBratney	150.00
855	Albert Moredock	150.00
108	Ernest Edwin Matthews	150.00
869	John H. Broughton	1,000.00

\$98,633.33

IN MEMORIAM

Charles L. Willson, L. U. No. 9
Initiated February 2, 1907

Delano Haynes, L. U. No. 17
Initiated September 15, 1941

Jesse R. Wiederwax, L. U. No. 17
Initiated August 8, 1941

R. P. Jones, L. U. No. 17
Initiated April 2, 1912

Robert F. Stancel, L. U. No. 66
Initiated February 1, 1940

Henry J. Gutzwiller, L. U. No. 66
Initiated May 19, 1913

Leonard Kelly, L. U. No. 86
Initiated March 27, 1936

Joseph A. Hickey, L. U. No. 98
Initiated October 26, 1917

E. E. Matthews, L. U. No. 108
Initiated September 4, 1941

E. C. Gunter, L. U. No. 108
Initiated January 17, 1942

Hans C. Fabian, L. U. No. 110
Initiated April 3, 1945

William M. Hogan, L. U. No. 159
Initiated July 24, 1930

Frank Melich, L. U. No. 160
Initiated March 22, 1937

Hiram Van Rensselaar, L. U. No. 252
Reinitiated July 14, 1937

M. William Lovell, L. U. No. 313
Initiated May 7, 1937

C. G. J. Madden, L. U. No. 313
Initiated May 10, 1915

W. S. Richardson, L. U. No. 313
Initiated June 8, 1937

George D. Wilburn, L. U. No. 349
Initiated June 17, 1940

Clarence J. Wightman
Initiated July 16, 1943

A. E. Williams, L. U. No. 479
Initiated August 22, 1902

Newton Roberson, L. U. No. 500
Initiated January 4, 1925

Guy Ritter, L. U. No. 611
Initiated November 5, 1924

Martin L. Cook, Sr., L. U. No. 683
Initiated September 15, 1941

Ed Carver, L. U. No. 731
Initiated September 26, 1917

Julius W. Mason, L. U. No. 734
Initiated September 1, 1942

Antonio Romano, L. U. No. 853
Initiated July 23, 1942

Alexander T. Lish, L. U. No. 853
Initiated July 8, 1943

Harry B. Hartung, L. U. No. 931
Initiated June 21, 1943

John Maxwell Pope, L. U. No. 995
Initiated August 13, 1934

Irene Sims Minter, L. U. No. 1048
Initiated September 22, 1947

Robert C. Luebke, L. U. No. 1117
Initiated March 1, 1943

Roy R. Guest, L. U. No. 1141
Initiated November 21, 1941

Thomas B. Mullen, L. U. No. 1245
Initiated February 4, 1943

Joseph Kapaona, L. U. No. 1260
Initiated June 2, 1941

Frank Valant, L. U. No. 1260
Initiated March 1, 1946

Katherine S. MacLaren, L. U. No. 1500
Initiated April 1, 1946

Radio Considered as Mine Emergency Aid

Modern radio techniques have been used successfully on an experimental basis by the Bureau of Mines in emergency underground mine-communication systems. A report of many experiments utilizing various frequencies has just been issued in a Bureau of Mines publication, according to James Boyd, bureau director.

Additional work will be required to determine whether or not radio is the most practical answer to the emergency communications problem. Experiments have gone forward at the experimental mine at Bruceton, Pa., and in a commercial bituminous mine in Western Pennsylvania. Both short-wave and long-wave frequencies have been used.

"Results of the studies showed that low-frequency radio communications offered a 'distinct possibility' of success for emergency use in mines," the Bureau reports. "Low frequency systems may also be employed in everyday mining operations by utilizing the

aid of metallic circuits offered by trolley wires, rails and pipes."

"Commercial-type radio frequencies, including the highly publicized 'walkie-talkie' apparatus used by the armed forces during the recent world conflict, do not appear to be suitable for underground communications," the report says. "High frequency radio waves suffer too great attenuation in transmission through the air, in the mine openings, or through ground conduction and communication at these frequencies cannot be had for any reasonable distances in mines."

In discussing various methods of communication used experimentally, the Bureau of Mines report says that "the T.P.S. or 'telegraphy through the ground' system developed by the French during World War I for use in inter-trench communication, can achieve the distance required for satisfactory emergency communication. However, only coded signals can be transmitted."

The report is obtainable without cost from the Bureau of Mines Publications Section, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.



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